

Ethiopia to allow Jews to leave

THE AVIV (AP) — A top aide to Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam pledged Monday to let his country's 16,000 Jews emigrate freely but refused to say whether Israel would provide military assistance in return. The aide also said he had no knowledge of Israeli military officers reportedly working at an Ethiopian air force base. Kabeche Mengistu's political aide, noted that Ethiopia's reversal of diplomatic relations with Israel, announced Friday, had "nothing to do with the emigration rights of Ethiopian Jews." An Israeli foreign ministry official, speaking on condition of anonymity, confirmed that the agreement on the resumption of ties included "no linkage" to the emigration question. But Kabeche said his government was willing to let the Jews go. "There are Ethiopian Jews who would want to come and join their families in Israel. They are most welcome. It is a basic human right that has to be respected," he said. There are about 16,500 Ethiopian Jews in Israel. An estimated 5,000 of them were brought to Israel in a dramatic U.S.-assisted "Operation Moses" airlift in November 1984-January 1985.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جورديان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية، الرأي



Tension on eve of Namibia polls

WINDHOEK, Namibia (AP) — U.N. observers reported a "very fragile peace" in Namibia Monday as rival political parties prepared for the election designed to bring independence after a century of German and South African rule. Five days of U.N.-supervised voting begins Tuesday for 77 seats in an assembly that will draft a constitution for an independent Namibia. Monitors for the United Nations were prepared for violence because "there is a deep-seated mutual distrust on the part of the different parties," said Fred Eckhard, chief spokesman for the U.N. force. "The peace is a very fragile peace," he told a news conference. Posters and television advertisements financed by U.N. and territorial officials have stressed that ballots will be secret and urged Namibia's 701,453 registered voters to "vote without fear." The overwhelming favourite among the 10 competing parties is the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), which waged a 23-year war against South African rule. If it wins a two-thirds margin, SWAPO could draft a constitution without compromising with other parties.

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King congratulates President Muawad

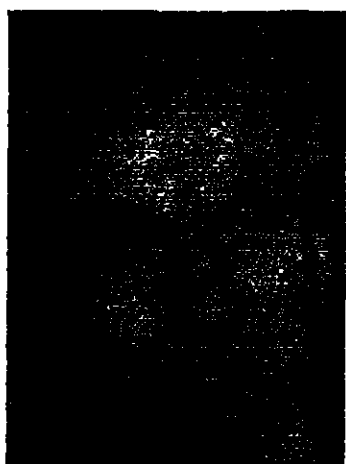
AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday sent a cable of congratulations to the newly elected president of Lebanon, Rene Muawad, expressing hope that the election would usher in a new stage that would pave the way for Lebanon's stability and peace.

The new era will witness the start of reconstruction within an atmosphere of affection, brotherly cooperation with other Arab countries.

The King also wished the president-elect success in the leadership of his country towards maintaining its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Gorbachev cable

King Hussein also sent a cable to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev on the anniversary of the October Revolution. King Hussein expressed Jordan's deep appreciation of Soviet-Jordanian friendship and cooperation which he hoped will prosper and continue for the benefit of the two peoples and to help bolster the cause of world stability, security and peace.



Rene Muawad

Ozal cable

King Hussein also sent a cable to President Turgut Ozal of Turkey congratulating him on being elected as president to succeed Kenan Evren. The King expressed hope that under Ozal Jordanian-Turkish relations would be further strengthened.

Aoun loyalists vent anger on Sfeir

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Thousands of angered hardline Christians marched on the base of the Maronite church Monday in a show of dismay against their religious leader's support for Lebanon's new president.

The agitated crowd packed the courtyard of Patriarch Butros Sfeir's seat in the mountainous Christian village of Bkirki shouting support for Christian army commander Michel Aoun.

Supporters of Aoun had stormed the patriarchate on Sunday night, setting fires in the courtyard and some rooms inside and forcing Sfeir to kiss a portrait of Aoun.

It was the first action against the spiritual leader of Lebanon's Maronite Christians by members of his own community, angered by his refusal to join Aoun in rejecting the election of new President Rene Muawad.

Arab League envoy Lakhdar Brahimi met Muawad in his northern village of Ehden and

said he expected the president to name a new prime minister within hours.

Parliamentary sources said Muawad, elected Sunday, was consulting deputies and political and religious leaders. They expected the announcement to be made in the next 72 hours.

The sources said Muawad would go to Beirut Tuesday to hold three days of talks before naming the new prime minister. Muawad, whose election received wide international support, is unable to move into the devastated presidential palace of Baabda, where Aoun's interim military cabinet is based.

Sfeir, who took sanctuary at his summer residence in the town of Diman in north Lebanon, said he would stay until "security is restored."

The police department, in a statement, said its patrols "ensured the patriarch's safe drive" to Diman, 80 kilometres north of Bkirki early Monday.

"We plead with God to forgive them," Sfeir told reporters at Diman.

Political leaders flocked to greet him, Muawad, House Speaker Hussein Hussein, Ibrahim and scores of legislators.

A police spokesman said about 100 Aoun supporters drove to Bkirki in 30 cars shortly after midnight (2200 GMT) Sunday and stormed the stone compound.

A 40-man army unit of Aoun's troops assigned to protect the patriarch made no effort to stop the one-hour attack, said the spokesman.

"The rioters broke into the patriarch's bedroom, dragged him out of bed, forced him to kneel with two senior aides who rushed to help him and forced them all to kiss posters of Aoun," the police spokesman said.

Other Aoun supporters broke into at least six churches in the 800-kilometre Christian enclave northeast of Beirut to protest

Muawad's election Sunday, which was rejected by the general.

Both Muawad, 64, and Aoun, 54, are Maronites.

Aoun's loyalists, firing automatic rifles in the air, "burned rubber tyres at several churches and rang bells," the spokesman said.

Pro-Aoun rioters took the streets of the Christian enclave a few hours after legislators — forced out of Beirut by a threat from the general to shell them — convened at the Lebanese airbase in the north and elected Muawad.

Schools, shops, restaurants, banks, government offices and other businesses closed in east Beirut and other parts of the Christian enclave as Aoun's supporters clogged the streets to create a noisy strike.

Aoun, in a statement broadcast by his Radio Lebanon, called on his supporters to "limit your protests to civilised and peaceful methods."

Aoun's supporters, waving

Lebanese flags and huge posters of the general, demonstrated again at Bkirki around 2 p.m. (1200 GMT), chanting "we sacrifice our blood for the general."

Sfeir's deputy, Bishop Ronald Abu Jawdeh, told the demonstrators: "I welcome you in your house on behalf of the patriarch, who is not here."

The demonstrators, however, did not listen to him and kept chanting "there is no leader, but Aoun" until a monk handed Abu Jawdeh a huge Lebanese flag to wave.

Governments of the six-member Gulf Cooperation Council have voiced all-out support for Muawad and moves to end the civil war.

The Soviet Union joined the major Western powers Monday in approving the election of Muawad and said it hoped the development would lead to a general Middle East settlement.



After having been turned back from a prayer meeting at the occupied West Bank town of Beit Sahjar, Nablus, Assaf, acting director of the Palestinian Centre for Non-Violence, reads a sura from the Koran at a site outside Bethlehem. The director of the Tassar Ecumenical Institute, Father Thomas Strassky, is next to him.

Israelis say wanted Palestinian shot dead

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli soldiers shot and killed an activist of the Palestinian uprising as he tried to cross the River Jordan into the East Bank before dawn Monday, the Israeli army said.

An army spokesman said the shooting occurred north of Meholah, an Israeli collective settlement in the occupied West Bank 67 kilometres northeast of Jerusalem.

The spokesman said an army patrol in the area spotted two suspicious men moving east, in the direction of the ceasefire line with Jordan. They opened fire, wounding one.

The injured man was treated by a military doctor but died of his wounds, the spokesman said.

adding that "it is very possible that his colleague succeeded to escape."

The military identified the victim as Walid Mahmud Daoud Haj Hassan, 20, of Qalqilya in the West Bank who was wanted by Israeli forces for the past two years.

He was sought for allegedly firing incendiary Israeli cars and for attacking and violently interrogating Arabs he suspected of assisting the Israeli occupation authorities, the army spokesman said.

Late Sunday, Mohammad Dulani, a 37-year-old resident of Jenin in the West Bank, was brought to Rafidia hospital in Nablus with beating and stab wounds to his back, head and

hands, doctors said. Journalists said he was suspected of being a collaborator with the Israelis.

The Israeli mass-circulation daily Yediot Ahronot, meanwhile, reported that the occupation authorities have increased their assistance to pro-Israeli informants.

The paper said the informants were issued weapons, and their cars were shielded against Palestinian stone-throwing attacks. The informants whose property was damaged by other Arabs also received financial aid, it reported.

Also Monday, a 15-year-old Palestinian was shot and wounded in a clash with troops in the occupied Gaza Strip, doctors said.

New information strategy to overhaul press, media services

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Culture and Information Monday released the text of a new seven-point national information strategy which reflects the country's perception of issues related to the press, information services, and cultural institutions. The strategy also outlines Jordan's regional and pan-Arab policies with special focus on the Palestine issue.

The text, presented by Minister of Culture and Information Nasouh Al Majali to representatives of the local media and various information services in Jordan, is based on directives by His Majesty King Hussein to the government of Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker.

The first point in the strategy focuses on the role information and media services in Jordan should play to serve the society. "Information," it said, "is a social message influencing society and the behaviour of citizens in various respects. For this reason, the information message should interact with the society and thus it should have a specific objective."

The strategy stressed the right

of all people to have access to necessary information and emphasises the two-way informational message involving the sender and the receiver so that the spirit of modern democracy, and credibility of informational services can be maintained.

There is going to be a drastic change in various programmes in radio and television stations to cope with the requirements of modern age, it said. There would also be units specialising in receiving, processing and responding to the public's views about various issues, it added.

The second point of the strategy concerns Jordan's experiment and its regional stands. According to the strategy, Jordan's policies are based on the concept and the principles of the Great Arab Revolt which call for unity among Arab countries.

"For this reason," it said, "Jordan, despite its meagre resources and capabilities, is striving to achieve integration with other Arab states through bilateral agreements and the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC)."

The strategy pointed to the fact that "the Jordanian family, which

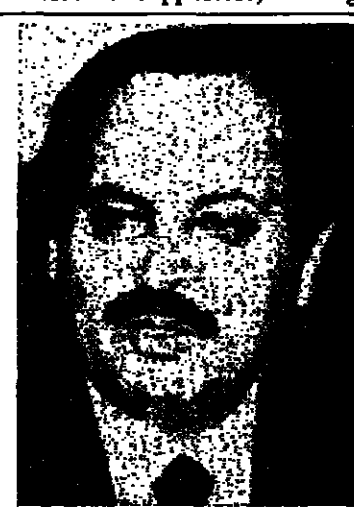
comprises citizens of the badia and urban regions, has been augmented by waves of Palestinian migrants and is altogether moulded into a modern pluralistic state with a unique social character."

"Despite the decision to sever ties with the West Bank," the strategy pointed out, "the special relationship and the strong bond between the two peoples on both banks of the River Jordan can never be disrupted."

The decision, it noted, was only designed to enable the Palestinian people to promote their struggle to regain nationhood and establish their own state in Palestine.

The strategy also underlined the fact that the Hashemites, in their drive to implement the principles and goals of the Great Arab Revolt, adhere to pan-Arab unity and strive to defend all parts of the Arab World threatened with external danger.

"One of the most important points emphasised in the strategy under this point is the religious tolerance in the country. Jordan, the strategy said, is a country embodying different religions and



Nasouh Al Majali

faiths and is in word and deed a tolerant united family of citizens in urban, rural and badia districts. All religious directives and teachings should be based on this fact and there can be no room for transforming religious and cultural teachings into political party-like instructions or exploited by a fanatic religious group. "Islam embodies the concept of tolerance and is based on sublime values which do not condone extremism and which offer tolerance and respect to other religions and groups," the strategy added.

(Continued on page 3)

Palestinians warn U.S. against Israeli demands

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Palestinians in the occupied territories warned the United States Monday it would kill its own peace proposal by agreeing to Israel's demand that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) must be excluded from peace talks in Cairo.

Israel's inner cabinet accepted Sunday a five-point U.S. framework for negotiations but only on condition that Washington barred the PLO from the meeting and limited talks to Israel's plan for Palestinian elections.

"If the Americans give guarantees that the PLO will not be part of the peace process, it means the Palestinians will not be part of the peace process and this means there will be no peace process," said Palestinian activist Faisal Al Hussein.

The cabinet decision also faced immediate opposition from three

ministers in Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's Likud party, who last July forced him to attach hardline conditions to Israel's own elections proposal.

"To my sorrow, the government in this way has been dragged into negotiations with the PLO. It is doing this indirectly, but these negotiations are being conducted," hawkish Trade Minister Ariel Sharon told reporters.

Sharon said Shamir refused his request to convene Likud's central committee for a party vote on the U.S. proposal before he visits the United States later this month.

In what appeared to be a third obstacle to convening peace talks in Cairo, Israel Radio said Sunday for seven of its own assurances to ensure a PLO role.

Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, who have been

waging an uprising for the past 23 months, said only the PLO could empower them to talk to the Israelis.

Palestinian newspaper editor Ziad Abu Ziad told Reuters: "Any condition which will lead to the prevention of the PLO from nominating our delegation will mean nothing will start and any condition which will confine the talks only to the elections proposal will mean nothing will start either."

But Ziad said Palestinians from the occupied territories could attend a Cairo meeting if the United States provided the PLO with the assurances it requested.

"If the Americans give the needed assurances to the PLO we will not go search in the pockets of the Israelis and ask them what assurances they got from the Americans," Ziad said.

"The question is whether the Israelis are really sincere or they

want to gain time."

Hanan Ashrawi, a dean at Birzeit university in the West Bank, predicted that the United States would try to find a formula of guarantees acceptable to both sides.

"The U.S. position definitely does not exclude a PLO role and I think they will try to find a formula that will be acceptable to both," she said.

Two prominent Palestinians from the occupied Gaza Strip said Egypt had invited them to Cairo for talks with Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid and Osama Al Baz, political adviser to President Hosni Mubarak.

Assad Saffawi and Dr. Tawfik Al Yaziji said they were due to leave for Cairo Wednesday, but had not yet received permission to travel from the Israeli occupation authorities.

PLO aide suggests Egyptian-Palestinian-U.S. talks

CAIRO (AP) — A senior Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official proposed Monday that U.S. Secretary of State James Baker meet in Washington with an Egyptian-Palestinian delegation to help movement towards the American-proposed Middle East peace dialogue.

Saeed Kamal, the PLO's Cairo representative, said such a meeting could help Baker formulate a response to Israel's stance on Baker's plan for Israeli-Palestinian dialogue.

On Sunday, Israel's inner cabinet accepted the plan conditional on receiving from Washington six assurances designed mainly to deny a role in the process to the PLO.

Kamal, known as a confidant of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, described the move as "an Israeli game aimed at tying Secretary Baker's hands."

He said the PLO would consult extensively with Egypt on the Israeli decision before deciding what position it should take.

"If necessary, let Secretary Baker, before passing any judgment, receive an Egyptian-Palestinian delegation in Washington," Kamal said.

That would help "the Palestinian side, with Egypt's help... take positions leading to the dialogue (with Israel) and open new horizons for creative cooperation."

Kamal refused to discuss a published report that the PLO Executive Committee laid down at a weekend session in Cairo a set of principles on the Baker plan.

The report, in the leading Cairo newspaper Al Akhbar, quoted an unidentified Palestinian official as outlining seven points underlying the PLO's position on dialogue.

These included the PLO's repeated insistence that it alone can choose a delegation to the dialogue and that it should participate in all peace talks as a full partner. Both positions are anathema to Israel.

The reported formula also included three other points certain to be opposed by Israel. These were:

— Israel should commit itself to declared principles of U.S. Middle East policy, including trading occupied Arab land for peace. This was part of a 10-point plan proposed by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak last July and spurned by the Zionist state.

— Israel's May proposal for Palestinian elections in the occupied West Bank and Gaza should not be the starting point of the proposed peace dialogue. Israel wants the entire dialogue confined to its election plan, while

the PLO wants an open agenda. — Once elections are held in the two territories, an invitation should be issued for an international conference to launch negotiations on a final settlement. Israel opposes an international conference.

Kamal said that before leaving Cairo Sunday, Arafat instructed some members of the 15-man Executive Committee to study Israel's response to Baker.

He added that a PLO team consisting of some committee members "will hold intensive consultations with Egyptian leaders... in the framework of the PLO's commitment to coordinate with Egypt."

Israel spokesmen said Sunday that Israel wants Washington to assure it that the PLO will have no role in the dialogue, which would be restricted to the election plan.

Election results deepen Greek crisis

ATHENS (AP) — Greece's political crisis deepened Monday after the conservative New Democracy Party came in first in national elections but narrowly missed achieving a ruling majority.

"Without a doubt our political life is entering a difficult phase," New Democracy leader Constantine Mitsotakis declared after his party failed to win a clear ruling mandate in Sunday's election.

The 71-year-old Mitsotakis was expected to receive a presidential mandate within 48 hours allowing him to try to put together a government that could win a vote of confidence from parliament. But a successful outcome appeared unlikely.

"Naturally I will accept the mandate and from then on parliament will undertake its own responsibilities and the developments will take their course," Mitsotakis said early Monday.

The three major political parties have divergent ideologies and views on economic policy and the presence of U.S. military bases.

Premier Ioannis Grivas, whose caretaker cabinet led the country to elections, conferred with President Christos Sartzetakis Monday on constitutional procedures.

Athanasios Tsaldaris, speaker of the last parliament was scheduled to meet with Sartzetakis later Monday.

With 98 per cent of the votes counted, New Democracy had 46.27 per cent, or 148 seats in the 300-member unicameral parliament. The Conservatives need 151 places for an absolute majority to control the government after eight years of Socialist rule and a brief coalition administration.

New Democracy was followed by former Premier Andreas Papandreu's Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok) with 40.67 per cent and 128 seats and the Coalition of the Left and Progress, headed by Communist chief Harilaos Florakis, with 10.8 per cent and 21 seats.

The remaining three seats went to independents — a leftist backed jointly by Pasok and the coalition in a single-seat constituency, a Greek Muslim, and an environmentalist for the first time in Greece's political history.

The election was the 15th since the end of the World War II and the sixth since Greece's return to democracy after a 1967-74 military dictatorship.

The election outcome could result in a coalition dominated by Papandreu's Socialists, which ruled from 1981 until June this year.

The only option for the scandal-shaken party, however, appeared to be the formation of an alliance with the Communist-led Coalition of the Left and Progress.

Arab World welcomes election of new Lebanese president

NICOSIA (R) — The Arab World Monday welcomed the election of a new president for Lebanon with commentators seeing signs of a breakthrough in rebuilding the country torn by 14 years of civil war.

Except for Iraq which maintained official silence, most Arab governments and media quickly greeted the election of Rene Muawad, a pro-Syrian Christian Maronite moderate, as Lebanon's ninth president ending a void of more than a year.

Iraqi media Monday only carried agency reports on Sunday's parliamentary elections. The reports included denunciation by Christian military chief Michel Aoun of the Arab peace pact because it did not call for a speedy withdrawal of Syria's 35,000 troops from Lebanon.

Several newspapers denounced Aoun for what they saw as intransigence. In an unusual step, the Saudi Press Agency (SPA), received in Nicosia, devoted much attention to statements of support from Arab and foreign governments and media.

Saudi Arabia worked with Algeria and Morocco since May under a mandate from the 22-member Arab League to produce the peace plan. The pact was formally approved Sunday by 58 deputies in a Syrian-controlled assembly north of Lebanon.

"Signs of a breakthrough in (resolving) the Lebanese crisis have emerged with the reelection of parliament speaker (Hussein Hussein) and the election of a president," the Saudi daily Al Yom said in an editorial carried by SPA.

"These two steps are a light-

ning shock to all those who counted on Lebanon's failure and those who plotted against it," the newspaper said.

Non-Arab Iran, which says Lebanon's majority Muslims are under represented in the country's political structure, said the election of a Maronite president only served to consolidate the sectarian political system.

Under the peace plan, the president loses most executive powers and the numerical domination of parliament by Christians is ended with Muslims having the same number of seats.

Israel, expressing rare approval of a Syrian act, said it hoped the election of Muawad would lead to peace and stability in its northern neighbour.

"I don't want to pour oil on the fire... not everything Syria does is negative," Uri Lubrani, Israel's coordinator of policy on Lebanon told Israeli Army Radio.

But Arab newspapers remained sceptical of Israeli intentions in Lebanon where it occupies a so-called security zone in the south to prevent attacks by Palestinian and Lebanese Shiite Muslim guerrillas.

Kuwait's Al Watan said a strong Lebanon would make it easier for Arabs to focus on resolving the Palestinian issue.

"There is no future for Palestine as long as there is no future for Lebanon," the paper said.

Most commentators agreed Muawad needed solid Arab help

to reassert government authority and disband the armed militias who have dominated Lebanese politics for the past 14 years.

"All positive elements should be put at the disposal of Lebanon's new president to enable him restore peace and stability throughout Lebanon and liberate the usurped south," said the United Arab Emirates newspaper Al Fajr.

The Abu Dhabi-based Al Wahda newspaper said the broad Arab and international support to the peace pact would make it impossible to partition Lebanon, referring to previous fears that a collapse of Sunday's session could produce this.

"There is no doubt that the president-elect, in cooperation with a national unity government, the Lebanese people, Arab countries and the international community, will be able to overcome existing difficulties and steer Lebanon towards peace and stability," the paper said.

The biggest show of support came from the three Arab heads of state instrumental in pushing the political reform programme which was formally endorsed Sunday.

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, speaking also on behalf of the leaders of Algeria and Morocco, said: "We are delighted to declare our full support to ... Muawad."

Muawad was immediately congratulated by President Hafez Al Assad of Syria, whose estimated 33,000 troops in Lebanon are due to stay until at least two years after the reforms are implemented.

"Syria will extend to you and to the Lebanese government all support and backing," Assad said in a cable to Muawad.

King Fahd said in his statement, carried by the Saudi Press Agency, that they hoped Muawad's election would "usher in a new page of peace, reconciliation and stability in brotherly Lebanon."

In an apparent reference to General Aoun, he appealed to "all the Lebanese people, individuals, factions and armed forces to stand as one behind the president for the sake of Lebanon's welfare and unity."

Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi described Muawad as a man "known for his sincere patriotism and his unshakable faith in the unity of Lebanon."

He also praised the deputies, who braved death threats from some of Aoun's supporters to convene the meeting.

"It's the best news to come out of Lebanon in a good long time," Klibi said in a statement issued by the Arab League's headquarters in Tunis.

"The credit is due to the Lebanese deputies who have shown courage and a deep awareness of their national responsibility."

In Washington, the White House Sunday commended the Lebanese parliament's election of Muawad as president and its acceptance of the plan.

White House Spokesman Martin Fitzwater said the parliament's actions were positive first steps towards rebuilding a unified Lebanon.

U.N. hopes to break Iran-Iraq deadlock

BAGHDAD (R) — The United Nations Monday began a new round of shuttle diplomacy to try and revive moribund Iran-Iraq peace talks, key to the fate of more than 100,000 prisoners still held 15 months after Gulf war fighting ended.

U.N. envoy Jan Eliasson, after a trip to Tehran, met Iraqi officials for the second time in a week in a bid to break the deadlock, a U.N. spokesman said. He will return to Tehran Monday.

Tehran wants an immediate withdrawal of Iraqi troops from 2,600 square kilometres of Iranian territory which it says they occupy.

Iraq insists the Shatt Al Arab border waterway, its main outlet to the sea, be dredged first.

Baghdad says the whole of the waterway is in Iraq, while Iran says the border runs down the middle. The dispute was one cause of the outbreak of the Gulf war in 1980.

A few hundred prisoners of war were exchanged soon after the August 1988 U.N.-brokered ceasefire but when peace talks stalled the POW swap halted.

Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoted Eliasson as saying the state of no-war, no-peace had to end.

"I am confident that Iraq will respond and work to fully implement (U.N. Security Council) Resolution 598," he said.

The ceasefire and deployment of U.N. observers along the 1,200 kilometre frontier are the only elements of Resolution 598 in force.

Iran's Tehran Times Monday blamed lack of progress towards peace partly on the U.N. Security Council.

"At least some of the five permanent members of the world body are not as dissatisfied as one naturally expects them to be with

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Waldgrave arrives in Cairo

CAIRO (AP) — British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs William Waldgrave has arrived here on a two-day visit for talks with Egyptian officials on the Middle East peace process. Waldgrave said he will also meet in Cairo with British envoys in the Middle East to discuss a number of regional issues such as the situation in Lebanon and Sudan. He is expected to meet with President Hosni Mubarak, Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Megad and other Foreign Ministry officials. The British official is scheduled to hold a news conference Tuesday at the end of his visit, the agency said.

Somali constitution to be changed

MOGADISHU (R) — President Mohammad Siad Barre has appointed a six-member panel to revise Somalia's constitution and allow the formation of opposition parties. A presidential statement read on state radio Monday said committee members included human rights lawyer Ismail Jamaale Osoobleh, freed on Oct. 25 after four months' detention. Somalia, a one-party state since Siad Barre seized power in a coup in 1969, has been under pressure from rebels in the north and the south to create a multi-party state. Siad Barre said in August he would allow formation of opposition parties and a general election would be held by the end of 1990.

Craxi: Libyan demands unreasonable

TUNIS (R) — Italian Socialist leader Bettino Craxi said Libyan agitation for compensation for Italian colonialism was unreasonable, incomprehensible and unacceptable. "One has the impression that it's a demagogic pretext linked to internal problems (in Libya)," Craxi told the Tunisian government newspaper La Presse in remarks published Monday. Libya last month organised anti-Italian protests to press its demand for compensation and for the return of the remains of some 5,000 Italians deported between 1911 and 1943. Italy says the repatriation issue has legally resolved by a settlement with the monarchy of King Idris, whom Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi deposed in 1969. Craxi, secretary general of Italy's Socialist Party, said, "to show hostility towards us because of the colonial past of monarchist and fascist Italy is not at all reasonable and it is irrelevant." "I must stress that Italian property confiscated in Libya no doubt was worth thousands of billions (of lire)," he said.

Canadian aid worker missing

PESHAWAR (AP) — A Canadian humanitarian aid worker disappeared five days ago from this rugged frontier city on the border with war-ravaged Afghanistan, an official source said Monday. John Tarziwell, who worked for a Christian organisation that provided assistance to Afghan war refugees, disappeared last Wednesday, officials said. Tarziwell's organisation, Serving Emergency Relief and Vocational Enterprise (SERVE), refused to give details. Gordon Magney, SERVE spokesman in the Pakistani border city of Peshawar, confirmed Tarziwell's disappearance but refused to elaborate until an official investigation was underway. "We realise the sensitivity of the matter and we are worried about his safety," said Magney. No one has accepted responsibility.

Runaway Turkish bus injures 56

ANKARA (R) — Fifty-six people were injured when a runaway school bus crushed six vehicles on a residential street in Ankara Monday, police sources said. The bus ploughed through two taxis, three private cars and a city bus after its brakes failed on one of the steepest hills in the Turkish capital, they said. Most of the injured were on the bus, which was carrying 60 children of the Land Registry Vocational School.

Turkish troops battle rebels

DIYARBAKIR, Turkey (R) — Turkish security forces backed by helicopters battled separatist Kurdish rebels for a second consecutive day in south eastern Siirt province Monday, security sources said. Three Kurdish rebels, one soldier and a civilian guard were killed in the fighting which began Sunday near Sirnak, about 50 kilometres north of the Iraqi border, they said. One soldier was wounded. The sources said an estimated 50 to 60 Kurdish guerrillas were engaging the troops on rugged mountain slopes. The Marxist Kurdish Workers Party (PKK) has been fighting since mid-1984 in the southeast for independence for Turkey's estimated eight million Kurds.

Rabin leaves for Canada

TEL AVIV (AP) — Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin has departed for Canada for talks with Canadian officials including Defence Minister William McKnight. Aides said Rabin plans to meet with McKnight and Canadian Jewish leaders and will return to Israel before the weekend. Rabin refused to speak to reporters before boarding the plane. Earlier Sunday, Israel's inner cabinet approved a U.S. peace offer aimed at holding preliminary peace talks with Palestinians. The offer, from U.S. Secretary of State James Baker III, is designed to break the deadlock over an Israeli peace plan constructed by Rabin that calls for Palestinian elections and limited autonomy in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Arens leaves for Japan

TEL AVIV (AP) — Foreign Minister Moshe Arens departed for an official five-day visit to Japan Monday morning where he will discuss Middle East peace with that country's leaders. Arens, who is travelling to Tokyo via Paris, is scheduled to meet with the Japanese counterpart Taro Nakayama on Nov. 9. He will also meet with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, as well as leaders of government and opposition political parties. He made no formal statement upon departure, but told reporters he hoped the visit would be an opportunity to create better understanding for Israel's position and improve relations between the two countries.

Afghan general killed, 2 wounded by rebels

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — One Afghan army general was killed and two other generals were wounded by Afghan rebels at the south eastern city of Kandahar, government and guerrilla sources have reported.

The U.S.-backed insurgents also claimed to have killed 39 officers and enlisted men in an attack on an air base in western Afghanistan.

Official Radio Kabul, monitored in Islamabad, said Gen. Ali Akbar, Kandahar corps commander, was decorated and buried Sunday on "Martyrs Hill" in the Afghan capital.

"He was killed during face-to-face fighting with extremists," the radio reported, referring to the insurgents.

Media, a joint news agency of Afghan rebels based in Pakistan, earlier reported that guerrillas launched a rocket attack on the besieged Kandahar airport on Oct. 29, wounding two army generals.

They were identified as Akbar and Gen. Hali, military police

chief of Kandahar province. It said the Kandahar chief of military intelligence, Gen. Shamsuddin, was wounded by a rebel-planted mine.

Media also reported that 11 officers and 18 enlisted men were killed when guerrillas attacked the Shindand Air Base in western Farah province.

It did not say when the assault occurred or give further details. In Moscow, the official Soviet News Agency (TASS) reported Sunday that Afghan government soldiers cleared the vital supply link to the capital of Kabul through the Salang mountain pass in fighting that killed 86 people.

The TASS report said government forces drove back guerrillas who had been blocking supply convoys on the Salang Highway between Kabul and the Soviet border.

It quoted the Afghan military command as accusing the Pakistani secret service and guerrilla commanders Ahmad Shah Masud and Sufi Payand of organising the blockade of food supplies headed

for Kabul. TASS said 86 people were killed and 12 were wounded in the fighting, but it did not say if the casualties were soldiers or guerrillas or give any further details.

Columns of Soviet units travelled north up the main highway through Salang to the Soviet Union in the final Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan in February.

Meanwhile a delegation from the European Parliament has won release of three rebel prisoners of war as part of the first exchange since the Red Army left Afghanistan, the Kabul government said Monday.

Lord Nicholas Bethell, a parliament member since 1975 and the vice-chairman of the Committee on Human Rights, won the release Thursday after meeting with President Najibullah, said government spokesman Mohammad Nabi Amani.

Amani said Bethell will arrive in Peshawar, Pakistan, Tuesday to negotiate the release of Soviet and Afghan government prisoners.

Bethell came to Kabul from Moscow, where he held talks with Soviet officials.

Earlier reports said Bethell would be negotiating for the exchange of two Soviet prisoners for 75 rebels. But Amani denied these reports, saying that only three rebels had been released. He said Bethell also would try to gain the release of Afghan government soldiers.

Amani said the released rebels were "ordinary soldiers" who had been sentenced to jail terms ranging from five to 10 years for anti-government military actions.

Those freed belonged to the fundamentalist Muslim group loyal to Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, the royalist and conservative Mujaddidi family and the moderate Gaylani family. They had been housed in the infamous Pulcharki Prison.

Amani said the International Committee of the Red Cross, which has offices in both Kabul and Peshawar, would transport the rebels to Pakistan.

Poor rally turnout seen as setback to Iran's radicals

TEHRAN (AP) — Radicals' effort to turn the 10th anniversary of the U.S. embassy seizure into a show of strength backfired badly, indicating widening support for President Hashemi Rafsanjani, leader of the so-called pragmatists.

The radicals pulled out all stops to prove they have strong popular support," said a Third World diplomat, speaking on condition of anonymity.

"But the rally outside the embassy Saturday proved the opposite," he said. "If it had attracted anything near a million people this would have proved worrisome for the pragmatists' camp."

But the few thousand that turned up is an insignificant number in Iran, where attendance at such protests is usually counted in hundreds of thousands. The failure of the rally to develop into a massive anti-U.S. demonstration was all the more telling since it had been preceded by week-long radical exhortations for people to mark the anniversary "more splendidly than ever."

Iranians had been urged to turn the event into a "day of hatred for world arrogance led by the United States" to hail the Nov. 4, 1979 storming of the embassy by militants. They held 52 diplomats and other embassy personnel hostage for 444 days in what Iranians viewed as revolutionary triumph that humiliated the United States.

The rally was addressed by radical leader Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, the former interior minister who Rafsanjani dropped from his cabinet of technocrats. The climax came at the end of a 50-minute anti-American diatribe by Mohtashemi with the burning of 160 American flags.

But diplomats and other observers cautioned that the relatively poor turnout, estimated at 10,000-15,000 people, should not be interpreted as a lessening of still widespread anti-American sentiment in Iran.

A Western diplomat, also speaking on condition of anonymity, noted that it "should be seen more as a rejection of the uncompromising stand of the radicals in the clerical leadership

| | | | |
|-------|----------------------------|-------|----------------------|
| 16:00 | Abu Dhabi, Kuwait (RJ) | 18:00 | Larnaca, Moscow (SU) |
| 15:45 | Montreal, New York (RJ) | 18:00 | Dubai (AZ) |
| 17:55 | Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ) | 18:30 | Dubai (EK) |
| 19:40 | Tripoli (RJ) | | |
| 21:00 | Geneva, Belgrade (RJ) | | |

MARKET PRICES

| Other Flights (Terminal 2) | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 18:00 | Cairo (MS) | 18:00 | Upper/lower prices in \$/kg per |
| 18:30 | Kuwait (KU) | Apple | 420 / 380 |
| 18:45 | Moscow, Larnaca (SU) | Banana | 400 / 350 |
| 19:30 | Dubai, Damascus (RJ) | Banana (Mekumama) | 400 / 350 |
| 17:45 | Dubai, Madrid (EK) | Beans | 520 / 480 |
| 19:35 | Rome (AZ) | Cabbage | 200 / 180 |
| 20:30 | Beirut (ME) | Carrots | 200 / 180 |
| 20:35 | Zurich, Larnaca (SR) | Cauliflower | 200 / 150 |
| 06:35 | London (BA) | Corn | 250 / 200 |
| DEPARTURES | | | |
| Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights | | | |
| (Terminal 1) | | | |
| 07:00 | Agaba (RJ) | Cucumbers (large) | 90 / 60 |
| 07:30 | Tripoli (RJ) | Cucumbers (small) | 270 / 220 |
| 08:45 | Vienna, Chicago (RJ) | Eggplant | 180 / 150 |
| 11:15 | Belgrade, Geneva (RJ) | Garlic | 820 / 720 |
| 11:45 | Rome, Madrid (RJ) | Grapefruit | 220 / 180 |
| 12:00 | Paris (AD) (RJ) | Grapes | 450 / 400 |
| 12:30 | Paris, Brussels (RJ) | Grapes (black) | 550 / 500 |
| 12:30 | Frankfurt, London (RJ) | Guava | 400 / 350 |
| 12:30 | Kuwait, Doha (RJ) | Lemon | 200 / 160 |
| 12:45 | Abu Dhabi, Doha (RJ) | Melons | 150 / 100 |
| 13:10 | Larnaca, Dubai (RJ) | Marrow (large) | 100 / 70 |
| 13:15 | Kuala Lumpur, Singapore (RJ) | Marrow (small) | 100 / 70 |
| ARRIVALS | | | |
| Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights | | | |
| (Terminal 1) | | | |
| 04:45 | Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ) | Olives | 620 / 520 |
| 05:30 | Damascus (RJ) | Onion (dry) | 280 / 220 |
| 05:45 | Jeddah (RJ) | Onion (wet) | 460 / 420 |
| 05:45 | Agaba (RJ) | Pepper (green) | 280 / 220 |
| 05:50 | Cairo (RJ) | Pepper (red) | 280 / 220 |
| 05:55 | Moscow, Doha (RJ) | Pepper (sweet) | 160 / 120 |
| 05:55 | Doha, Bahrain (RJ) | Pumpkin | 320 / 280 |
| Other Flights (Terminal 2) | | | |
| 16:55 | Cairo (MS) | Potato | 300 / 250 |
| 11:25 | Kuwait (KU) | Sage | 600 / 500 |
| | | Tomatoes | 220 / 180 |
| | | Watermelon | 200 / 150 |

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 Kocan

15:40 Programme review

15:45 Children programmes

17:45 Sea Hunt

18:00 News summary in Arabic

18:45 Local programme

19:10 Agricultural programme

19:45 Programme review

20:00 News in Arabic

20:30 Arabic series

21:30 Programme review

21:40 Local programme

22:00 News summary in Arabic

PROGRAMME TWO

18:10 Documentary

19:40 News in French

19:45 Aujourd'hui En Jordanie

20:00 News in Hebrew

20:30 News in Arabic

20:30 Different world

21:00 Super Scene

21:30 Baby Boom

22:00 News in English

22:20 Hunter

PRAYER TIMES

06:34 Fajr

06:50 (Sunrise) Dhuhr

11:10 Dhuhr

14:20 'Asr

16:40 Maghreb

18:05 'Isha

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church, Sweifeth Tel. 810740.

Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 652785, 653526.

St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590.

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 627440.

De la Salle Church Tel. 661757

Terranova Church Tel. 623366

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541.

Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 628543.

Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 772561.

St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751.

Armenian International Church Tel. 653526.

Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811225.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 654932.

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be partly cloudy to cloudy, with possible thunder showers and wind will be northerly moderate.

In Agaba, it will be partly cloudy with possible thunder showers and winds

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR.

will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Min./max. temp.

Amman 10 / 22

Agaba 17 / 28

Dobara 11 / 24

Jordan Valley 18 / 30

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 22, Agaba 27. Humidity readings: Amman 54 per cent, Agaba 42 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:

Dr. Anwar Agabawi 642696

Dr. Wafiq Khattabi 659917

Dr. Mohammed Abu Malfouh 783444

Dr. Youssef Sammour 615648

First pharmacy 651912

Pardosa pharmacy 778336

Al Asma pharmacy 637055

Natour's pharmacy 623672

Al Salam pharmacy 636730

Yacoub pharmacy 644945

Shamsi's pharmacy 637660

IRBID:

Dr. Ibrahim Al Rabadi (---)

Al Shamsa pharmacy (985238)

ZARQA:

Dr. Ziad J. Al-Zein (---)

Khalaf's pharmacy 985417

EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Department 661111

Civil Defence Immediate 630341

Rescue 199

Rescue Police 192, 821111, 637777

Fire Brigade 832228

Blood Bank 771221

Malina, J. Amman 636140

Police, St. Michael's 664174

Shamsi's Hospital 669131

University Hospital 843845

Al-Mawardi Hospital 667227

The Islamic, Abdali 666127

Al-Ahli, Abdali 664166

Islamic, Al-Muhajirah 777103

Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 775112

Amay, Marka 891611

Queen Alia Hospital 662240

Amal Hospital 674155

ZARQA:

Zarqa Govt. Hospital (09)963323

Zarqa National Hospital (09)991071

Jan Shua Hospital (09)96732

IBRD:

Princess Basma Hospital (02)725555

Greek Catholic Hospital (02)72275

Ibn Al Nafies Hospital (02)247100

AQABA:

Princess Haya Hospital (03)314111

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. 0863200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

04:45 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)

05:30 Damascus (RJ)

05:45 Jeddah (RJ)

05:45 Agaba (RJ)

05:50 Cairo (RJ)

05:55 Moscow, Doha (RJ)

05:55 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)

ELECTIONS '89

By Nerman Murad

TODAY IS the last day of the three-week election campaign as stipulated by the Election Law. Today is the last day of public rallying. Today, by law, all banners should be brought down and all posters removed at midnight. Today signals the end of hard work for candidates. In theory, candidates now could sit back and wait for the results of their hard work and endless campaigning.

Many, however, have made new friends during these past three weeks. Lawyers and journalists as well as other unionists used to sit down together and have coffee after every public debate at the Professional Associations Complex. Yesterday, they exchanged business cards and promised to keep in touch.

The old sheikh who bombarded candidates with provocative questions throughout the past three weeks was not lonely. Yesterday he was all smiles as everyone greeted him and said "ahleim sheikh." He carried his plastic bag filled with copies of a letter he wrote to candidates and distributed his views to all who wanted to listen. The sheikh has been a source of many laughs for those who heard him in all these debates. The sheikh and those who have come to know him will miss these three weeks.

The human instrument who spent the past three weeks viciously attacking his most hated rival candidate will be very disappointed when he sees that the candidate he attacked won anyway. But during these weeks he was able to get his pent-up anger out; perhaps now he will see why his rival was chosen by the people.

Families which were divided before these elections have met, together and decided to unite in voting for certain candidates. Perhaps now they will rejoice together if their chosen candidate wins and cry together if he/she loses. The young know now what their parents' political views are and vice-versa.

Small children were treated to car rides with their parents to see the colorful banners and different posters in the streets. Businesses of many small restaurants, sweet shops and printers improved. Newspapers had a heyday spilling their wisdom to the public and the public had a heyday saying everything they wanted to say for years.

I have said all I wanted or dared to say. Today, however, all that will end.

NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

ANTI-NUKE MEETING THANKS KING: His Majesty King Hussein received Monday a message from the 9th international anti-nuclear war physicians conference, which took place recently in Hiroshima, Japan. The conference thanked the King for his support and understanding of anti-nuclear weapons movement. The King had sent a message earlier confirming his support for the conference and for the efforts exerted by the movement (Petra).

LAW AMENDED: A royal decree was issued Monday endorsing an amendment to the Public Administration Law in Jordan. The amendment authorises the prime minister to empower any of his deputies to discharge his duties in his absence. Another royal decree issued Monday endorsed a new set of regulations concerning the representation of Jordanian investment companies in public share-holding companies (Petra).

LAWZ CONGRATULATES HUSSEINI: Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi Monday cabled his congratulations to Hussein Al Hussein, the newly elected speaker of the Lebanese parliament wishing him success in his new term. Hussein was elected by parliament Sunday at a session which also elected Rene Muawad as president of Lebanon (Petra).

ARAB JUSTICE MEETING: Jordan will take part in the Arab justice ministers meeting in Rabat Nov. 13 to review measures related to the implementation of Pan-Arab laws ranging from criminal activity to judicial procedures and inter-Arab financial dealings and real-estate registration. According to officials, the four-day meeting is expected to discuss the prospect of holding a seminar on Jerusalem, and compiling a guidebook for Arab experts in addition to dual-nationality. They said that reports on previous meetings and their recommendations will be discussed by the council which would also review a programme for the council's future meetings. (Petra)

MARINE ACCORD: An agreement between Iraq's Al Basra University's marine sciences centre and marine sciences station of Yarmouk University was signed Monday in Basra. The agreement aims at coordinating scientific cooperation in the fields of development research and the exchange of information, publications, and scientists. (Petra)

TRADE FAIR IN BAGHDAD: Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Bin Zaid Monday visited the Jordanian pavilion at Baghdad International Fair. Prince Ra'd, accompanied by the Jordanian ambassador to Iraq, praised the high standards reached by Jordanian industries. Also visiting the Jordanian pavilion were undersecretaries of ministries of planning of the Arab Cooperation Council member states. (Petra)

HEALTH CENTRES OPEN NOV. 8: All health centres in Jordan will be open Wednesday, which is a election day holiday, according to a circular by Health Minister Zuhair Malhas. The minister said health officials can take time out to go to vote but would also be required to carry out their duties. (Petra)

OCTOBER REVOLUTION RECEPTION: On the occasion of the 72nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Ambassador of the USSR and Mrs. Zinchuk are holding a reception Tuesday, Nov. 7 at the Regency Hotel.

MUSIC: A piano recital will be performed by Thalia Myers at the main theatre of the Royal Cultural Centre on Thursday Nov. 9, 1989. The show starts at 7:30 p.m. (J.T.)

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES: The committee in charge of educational programmes beamed to Arabs in the occupied territories started its 41st meeting Monday in Tunis. The director of the educational technology department in the Ministry of Education, Mohammad Abdullah Atiyah, presented a working paper confirming Jordan's total commitment to implement educational programmes to Arab students and sets forth Jordan's efforts and means to solve educational problems facing Arab students in the occupied territories. (Petra)

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- * An art exhibition by Foad Misi and 'Ammar Khamash at Abdel Hamid Shoman Foundation's Scientific and Cultural Centre.
- * An art exhibition by Jordanian artist Mohammad Al Qadousi displaying oil and watercolour paintings depicting nature in Jordan, at the Housing Bank Gallery.
- * Islamic calligraphy exhibition at Jordan National Gallery.
- * A fine art exhibition at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- * An art exhibition by Jordanian Artists Jamel Ashour, Hazem Al Za'bi, Ghada Dahdala and Mohammad Al Jalous at Petra Bank Art Gallery.
- * An Iraqi book exhibition at the Yarmouk University.

FILM

- * A German film entitled "Danton" (English subtitled and translated through microphone into Arabic) at the Goethe Institute — 8:00 p.m.



Young supporters of the Muslim Brotherhood rally in Amman Friday.

Solutions and suggestions abound in election run-up

By Mariam M. Shabih
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — "Islam is our banner, our solution, and our key to universal justice and peace. It will rid us of all the ills that have befallen our people," said a Muslim Brotherhood candidate campaigning for one of three seats in Amman's Second District.

The slogans being propagated by the Muslim Brotherhood, the only movement that the government has allowed to openly function since it banned political parties in 1957, are clear and simple: "Islam is the answer."

The 26 official Muslim Brotherhood candidates as well as at least a dozen other "Islamist" candidates in the Nov. 8 elections are working on the same basic platform in the election campaign. They put forth the common argument that centuries of foreign political and cultural occupation have weakened the fiber of "ethical criteria of political behaviour have eroded the ethos of religious values and have degenerated the rules of spiritual conduct to become subservient to a hegemony of materialistic culture." The result is delinquency and an absence of social and spiritual values, they claim.

Politics

On the political front, the Brotherhood candidates are calling for a politically unified Arab World which would serve as the nucleus of the Islamic World. Brotherhood candidates have denounced supporters of regionalism and sectarianism as "agents of those who want to divide and rule us." They are also asking that the government's decision to sever political and economic ties with the West Bank be reconsidered. "We are Arab nationalists. So how could we divide

the most honest Arab unity in the history of the Arab World? Palestine is Arab and Muslim and thus it is the responsibility of all Arabs and all Muslims, not just that of the Palestine Liberation Organisation," said a Brotherhood candidate in an election speech.

"In line with the toleration, purity and universality that Islam teaches, pluralism is a concept that we support," said one of the three Brotherhood candidates in the Governorate of Irbid. Other Brotherhood candidates have also called for multi-party system in Jordan.

Economy

An Islamic common market, wherein Jordan would import and export all its needs and produce to and from other Islamic countries, is being advocated by the Brotherhood candidates as a means to avoid problems of debts and exploitation by the "age-old exploiters of the Arab and Third World" — the West.

"Our natural resources have been stolen for centuries, our people suppressed, our religious and social values ridiculed. Our educational system heavily infiltrated with individualistic ethics, even the developmental projects supported by the West always had an extra clause which minimised the actual developmental progress and now the International Monetary Fund (IMF) wants us to pay back \$9 billion, that is a joke!" declared Dr. Ahmad Kafaween, the Brotherhood's sole candidate in Karak District.

Women

Although women, as stated in the Koran, have the right to receive education and work, they should not take the place of men seeking jobs, argues a Brotherhood candidate. Advocating that Jordan's

unemployment could easily be solved by sending women back home, he said: "In times of economic hardship women should step aside to allow men to work. Women are taking away valuable jobs from men, thus undermining man's God-given role as the breadwinner in society. At all times, in these harsh economic circumstances in particular, women should be satisfied to work as teachers and nurses."

One of the best-known Islamist, former parliamentarian Lath Shbeilat, is running on an Islamic platform. He has distinguished his platform from Brotherhood candidates only in that he cautions that the road to a "pure Islamic state" is still a long way ahead because "people have not yet adopted the basic ethical tenets of Islam. Although Shbeilat supported pluralism, when asked at a public rally if he were to condone the legalisation of a Communist party, his answer was not clear.

At a recent Brotherhood rally an estimated 7,000 people showed up to listen to the party's six candidates running in Amman's first, second and third districts. Sheikh Abdul Minem Abu Zant, one of two Brotherhood candidates in the Second District, called for an end to martial law, freedom of expression, the formation of political parties, and a halt to "security excesses" such as the confiscation of passports and travel bans.

Although many leftist candidates have openly said that they had no qualms about working with fundamentalist representatives, a recent statement made by Abu Zant that "the government should not forget that we stood by them against the leftists" and a statement attributed to Shbeilat that a dissolution of the parliament would not be likely "unless many 'extremists' are elected" indicate that "Islamists" do not feel the same way.



COMEDY IN TOWN... The comedy, "The Reluctant Debutante," by William Douglas Home will be performed at the Jordan Inter-Continental Hotel from Nov. 7 - Nov. 12. Picture shows actors of the play and Majed Khalil, general manager of the hotel (in the centre). (On the left), Jeffery Rhodes Manager of British Airways in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

Jordan's new information strategy

(Continued from page 1)

The third point concerns the various plans within the information services and the press. According to the strategy, the information message should be useful to the public, be it through television, radio or newspapers. Messages should be clear and objective and devoid of all forms which aim to win sympathy, it said.

New sets of regulations will be issued to regulate work in the information services in a manner that would provide for training of cadres, processing public views and interacting with the man in the streets," it said.

The fourth point concerns the

information atmosphere. In this context the strategy said that laws concerning publication and press will be modernised along with all regulations concerning the Jordan Press Association, and control over radio, television and video and cinema. Local journalists will be given access to all information so that they can help convey the information message to the public and all journalists will be treated with due respect, said the strategy.

The fifth point concerns the domestic affairs and relations between local information services among themselves and between them and Arab and foreign services. The strategy gives special attention to the projects con-

ducted by the private sector and calls for maintaining strong relations with Jordanians living abroad.

The sixth point concerns publications, booklets and cultural activities and other programmes conducted by the official information services, while the seventh point dwells on cultural activities by various intellectuals, artists and others. Incentives for distinguished cultural work will be offered and everything possible will be made to remove all barriers between intellectuals and the government, the strategy explained. It said that information services would be employed to benefit cultural activities in all fields.

Meeting discusses technology policies

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday chaired a meeting of the Higher Council of Science and Technology (HCST) to discuss Jordan's technology and science policies.

Dr. Abdullah Touqan, secretary general of the council, presented an outline on his department's projects and programmes which are under way in Jordan.

The King voiced appreciation and support for the council's endeavours and emphasised the importance of increasing the involvement of the private and public sectors and their financial contributions to scientific research in the country.

The King said that such contributions can boost the scientific and technology transfer process and give momentum to the national effort of upgrading and increasing production in agriculture and industry. King Hussein said that any increase in such endeavours reflects positively on the services to the citizens.

King Hussein called on the council to stimulate its activities to benefit all sectors and help bring about an increase in the national income to help Jordan deal with the challenges of the future.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister



HM King Hussein

Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker and the King's Political Advisor Adnan Abu Odeh were present at the meeting.

Education overhaul underway in Jordan

ZARQA (J.T.) — The Ministry of Education has embarked a JD 100 million plan for development of the country's educational sector. The plan affects teachers, students, school curricula and buildings, Minister of Education Adnan Badran said Monday.

The plan entails setting up a centre at the ministry in Amman to handle teachers' issues and several centres to conduct research and educational studies that would help provide the ministry with useful information that in turn can enhance the educational process in Jordan, the minister said at meetings with educationalists and teachers during his visit to several educational institutions and vocational centres in a Zarqa region.

"The ministry is now coordinating matters with the Ministry of Higher Education on training of teachers at various school levels and is also striving to dispose off rented school buildings by setting up new school buildings in various regions of the Kingdom," the minister said at a meeting, which was attended by Zarqa Governor Mohammad Shobaki and other local officials.

Tawjibi

The first session of Tawjibi examinations to be held Dec. 24 for top secondary class students are expected to have a noticeable increase in the number of students as a result of a recent Ministry of Education decision to allow those who failed subjects in last year's examinations to try again this year, according to ministry officials.

Last year's examinations were taken in two separate sessions; one in December and the other in

June. A total of 58,618 students took the exam but projections for next month's examinations put the first figure much higher in view of the new policy.

The Ministry of Education said the re-examinations were designed to help students continue their higher education or to qualify them for work in different occupations.

Minister Badran said in a recent statement to the Arabic daily Sawt Al Shaab that the new arrangement would be applied for the first time in Jordan during the 1989-1990 scholastic year. "If need be, a student can take examinations in all the subjects if he so desires to upgrade his cumulative results and improve his chances for continuing his higher education at university level," the minister said.

Badran announced that approval in principle had been given for the creation of a centre at the Ministry of Education to be in charge of programmes for training and qualifying teachers and to operate a system in which supervisors will maintain control on the courses at schools and vocational training centres run by the ministry.

The proposed centre will be also in charge of designing training programmes, planning teachers training timetables and other related activities, Badran said. He said the centre was a part of the national educational development plan, which is expected to be financed through loans from Japan and the World Bank.

The ministry has already embarked on implementing the first phase of the educational development plan in Jordan, a process which will take up to 10

years to complete and involves spending \$750 million from these two sources as well as the Jordanian treasury, Badran said. This plan entails building schools to dispose of the two-shift school system in the country, to overhaul school textbooks and to provide advanced training to school teachers, he explained.

The advanced training programme, he added, will benefit at least 22,000 teachers at all school levels in the government and private sectors.

Badran paid tribute to private schools in Jordan and said they were relieving the Ministry of Education of a real burden by shouldering the training and education of a large number of students who would otherwise be absorbed in government schools.

But, he said, "the ministry does not allow schools run for purely commercial basis which contributes little towards advancement of education in the country."

The newly introduced two-day weekend system, Badran said, is being applied to all but the very few two-shift schools and kindergartens and nurseries in the country. The extra day, Thursday, is being used for sports and recreational activities and the maintenance of school buildings, according to Badran.

Badran also announced that a special ministry committee was revising regulations governing housing fund for teachers.

He said that under the previous system the fund benefited only those who serve at least 25 years as teachers, providing them with low-interest loans for their housing projects. This system, he said, is bound to be changed through the efforts of the new committee.

PSD chief urges public cooperation during polls

AMMAN (J.T.) — Providing the proper atmosphere for citizens to enable them to freely practise their right to elect their representatives will be the priority of the Public Security Department (PSD) in the Nov. 8 polls, PSD Director Major-General Fadel Ali Fuhaid said Monday.

In an interview broadcast on Jordan Television, Fuhaid said: "The policeman is a government employee who, according to government instructions, has no right to interfere in the election process and who, while on duty, should give stay clear of his emotions and personal relations with candidates."

The PSD chief affirmed that instructions issued to policemen who will be on duty during the

polling period had underlined the necessity of "being patient and tolerant in dealing with voters and candidates and to perform his duty regardless of incitements that he might face and exert every possible efforts to enable the citizen practise his constitutional right without any trouble."

Fuhaid requested the citizens to aid the policemen so as not to give any chance for those who try to sow disorder and confusion in the democracy process.

Asked whether he expected violations to take place in the polling process, he said that the "stage which follows the announcement of the results is the critical stage."

"Some candidates who were not lucky enough to be elected

might express their failure by uncivilised ways," he said. "On the other hand, those elected exaggerate in expressing their joy by using unorthodox ways such as firing live ammunition into the air."

Fuhaid reminded citizens of the decision taken by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Salem Masa'deh banning carrying or using weapons, whether licensed or not and also reminded of the punitive measures in the law concerning the use of weapons as a means of expressing joy in celebrations.

"We are completely aware of the policeman's difficult psychological situation which he will live in the polling period," he said.

PSD warns against con company

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Department (PSD) Monday issued a statement warning the public against dealing with a so-called "Broker Company" which it said is in reality an imaginary one that exists only on paper.

The PSD has received information from the Baghdad-based Arab Ministers of Interior Council that the company, owned by

Gordon Kit Broker, an American national, "is no more than an imaginary entity and that its owner is a known criminal with a long record of embezzlement and forgery and who maintains different addresses in various countries," a PSD statement said.

It said that according to the information, the company has been conducting fraudulent ac-

tivities around the world and now claims that it plans to issue a so-called "great Arab encyclopedia" and that it owns and operates a publishing house which will sell the 30 volume encyclopedia for 2850. The PSD said that the company was demanding payment in advance through an account at the National Westminster Bank of Cambridge, England.

ACC to boost cooperation in social security affairs

AMMAN (Petra) — Officials in charge of social security affairs in the four members of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) concluded a meeting in Amman Monday by endorsing several principles intended to enhance cooperation in social security affairs.

The officials said that the set of regulations they agreed on would be drawn up in the form of a draft agreement, which will be submitted to ACC ministers of labour for endorsement.

The principles call for equality for all citizens from the ACC

countries, including the right to travel in any of the four countries — Egypt, Jordan, Iraq and North Yemen — according to a statement issued Monday. The principles emphasised the need to avoid dual social security services for ACC workers, who all should have access to security against occupational hazards and sickness and health insurance.

It said that the principles provide the right for workers to transfer their pensions from the country of employment to their own home countries.

The officials agreed to set up

several joint committees to follow up studies on the unification of social security legislation in the four ACC states and to unify terminology used in social security affairs. The committees will pave the ground for the establishment of a social security data bank benefiting the four countries.

Social Security Corporation (SSC) Director General Mahdi Al Farhan chaired the meeting, which was called by the ministers of labour in the ACC countries during a meeting held in Baghdad last August.

Jordan Times

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No going back

WHEN half a million East Germans take to the streets of Berlin and in a crescendo of cries call for rapid political and economic reforms, as indeed has happened Saturday, then one may expect that further steps will be taken by the new East German leader Egon Krenz to affect and realise the aspirations of his people. If such a scenario is destined to occur, as indeed it is poised and projected to do, then it would not be long before East Germany would follow on the footsteps of Hungary and Poland on the way for a complete transformation from a Communist country to a Western-style democracy. Thus the pace of change in Eastern Europe is accelerating at a speed beyond the dreams of most observers. And the next logical step could very well be the unification of the two Germanys, a thought that has gained rapid currency in the last few weeks.

But as beautiful as the news about the rapid changes that have swept through Eastern Europe may be, the shock waves caused by these political tremors will not pass by without a cost. Whether the Western nations will accept to pick up the tab and help pay for the readjustment costs that will surely be incurred by all the affected Eastern European countries is a question that has yet to be answered with clear words and actions. The economy of the Soviet Union, the epicenter of the political and economic tremors that shook the industrial Communist world, is in turmoil. So is the economy of Poland where inflation has hit its economy with vengeance. Thus it has become clear to the people of Eastern Europe that it is easier to tear down existing edifices whether economic or political than to build new ones. Accordingly unless meaningful aid is forthcoming from the West, the period of readjustment and transformation could be very painful for the peoples of East Europe. Not only that but there will always be a possibility that severe setbacks could occur in Eastern Europe should reformation fail to deliver the kind of tangible results that the Eastern European people have been yearning for.

Meanwhile, East German leader Egon Krenz is giving perestroika his best shot by effecting already far-reaching changes within his country that included the forced resignation of five hard-line ideologists from the East German Communist Party's 18-member ruling politburo. Krenz has also promised that "there is no going back," and that he would abandon for all times the rigid and authoritarian style of government that has dominated his country since its formation in 1949. Still, more is expected of him to accelerate the momentum of change in East Germany including the possible mass resignation of his government as a prelude to the establishment of a pluralistic style government. No wonder then the pace of change in East Germany is accelerating. With half a million East Germans demonstrating for greater freedoms, there is no way for East Germany to go except forward and at full speed in the direction of pluralism.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i Arabic daily Monday tackled King Hussein's statement at a meeting with heads of religious groups at the Royal Court in which he explained Jordan's official stand with regard to faith and its relations with Arab and Islamic nations. The paper said that the King urged the religious leaders to help maintain unity within the Jordanian family and defend the Islamic faith by all means, and to adopt a quiet dialogue rather than allow confusion to prevail. The King's statement was indeed directed to all members of the Jordanian family which has firm and sublime ideals emanating from Islam and whose dealings with one another should serve as an example to all other Arab countries, the paper added. King Hussein, the paper said, was keen on directing the religious leaders to play a very constructive role in society to serve as good example in word and deed, and lead the masses in matters pertaining to religion and faith, not allowing others who are not qualified to conduct the mission to take their place. As the country faces mounting challenges, the paper concluded, the King's statement can only serve as a guideline not only for the heads of religion, but also for all Jordanian citizens.

A columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily describes the success of Lebanese parliament members in electing a president as a surprise to Aoun and his supporters. Tareq Masarweh says with the election of Rene Muawad as president, one can say that Aoun has thus fallen politically and can have no weight or influence on future developments in Lebanon. The writer says that since the patriarch of the Maronite church has sided with the parliament which groups Muslims as well as Christians, there was no chance for Aoun to manoeuvre any longer. France, the Arab World, the United Nations and the Christians and Maronites of Lebanon as well as Muslims are now in agreement that the Arab League mediated charter should be implemented, says the writer. Aoun, he adds, will be the remaining problem for Lebanon which sooner or later will be solved before the country can enjoy democracy, security and lasting peace.

Al Dustour daily commented on the election of Rene Muawad as president of Lebanon and said that the decision taken by the Lebanese parliament marked the start of the long peace march. The election is also a victory for the Arab League and Arab diplomacy which was instrumental in ending the fighting and paving the ground for the election and the national charter, said the paper. The paper said that the Arabs now look to Lebanon's president for leading the people towards a new era marked by peace and stability, and they look to the Arab League to maintain its support and backing for the new regime in Lebanon and a new effort for a permanent settlement.

Ways to enhance the intifada

By Dennis Becker

THE INTIFADA has overthrown many of the myths that have long fuelled the Arab-Israeli conflict. It has brought both clarity and simplicity to a situation which, over time, had become blurred and confused, not just for the unconcerned, but for the combatants themselves.

The symbol of the stone — the earth itself — hurled by children against an armed usurper explains to the world who the Palestinians are, far more graphically, far more accurately than the *kalashnikovs* and upraised fists of the *fedayeen*. The silence of daily strikes is more eloquent than the speeches or poetry of exile. And with every clubbing, curfew, shooting, internment without trial and deportation, with every demolition of a Palestinian home and construction of a Jewish settlement, the Israelis make clear to the world the woeful injustice of their cause.

Paradoxically, this very act of clarification has done more for peace than half a century of armed conflict. But the process of elucidation still has a long way to go. The intifada is in its 23rd month but the daily tyrannies of the occupying army now pass unremarked. The television audience has tired of the scene; it is more concerned with fresh injustices elsewhere. And the participants themselves suffocate in a vice of escalating hatred, where each new incident inflates one or another self-justifying construct.

Force is not the answer
The first surprise of the intifada

was the completeness with which it snatched the initiative from Israel. It is this initiative — the force critical to every victory on either side over 50 years — which must again be seized if the Palestinians are to achieve their goal. The pressure of the uprising must again be raised, lest the cycle of mounting desperation comes to be accepted as an inevitable prologue to tragedy. Some argue that the only way to escalate the intifada is by increasing the use of violence. They say that only loss of Jewish life can force concessions from the Israelis. But this view ignores past lessons as well as present realities. Aggression against Israel has singularly failed to help the Arab cause, largely because the vision of a hostile environment has meshed with Israeli myths of Jewish destiny. The presence of an enemy so often in the past undeniably contemptible has always strengthened Israeli society. Indeed, the external threat has been a *sine qua non* for the Jewish state.

At the bottom line, Palestinians must continue to avoid use of arms out of respect for Israeli powers of both destruction and persuasion. No one knows better the dangers of Israel's powers of persuasion: how deeply the world has been made to mourn for Israeli victims; how few tears are shed by comparison for the Palestinians maimed and killed and brutalised. Given this, it must be recalled that Israel maintains its Iron Fist policy in the territories with a 30th of its armed strength or less. Israel did not hesitate to bomb Beirut in 1982. It will not ultimately hesitate to raze whole villages and deport whole populations if provided with a "moral" excuse for doing so.

Nor can it be forgotten that it is peaceful overtures which have always made Israel least comfortable. Sadat's offer to visit Jerusalem was greeted with considerable horror at first, and few Palestinian activists have been despatched so quickly as was the pacifist Mubarak Awad. As the PLO luminary Issam Sartawi said shortly before his assassination, "we have to seek justice for our people without inflicting injustice on others". In other words, the Palestinians should take care not to make the same mistakes, the same moral compromises, as their oppressors.

Eliminating Israeli anxieties

While the "violent" act of throwing stones has been its most pervasive image, it is far from being the most potent of the intifada's weapons. More formidable in terms of worldwide impact have been the pictures — simple photos and TV footage — which have revealed the truth of a brutal occupation. And more powerful in terms of impressing the Israelis has been the extraordinary level of solidarity shown by Palestinians. It is these weapons, popular unity and the visual proof of truth, which should be more effectively used. Strikes and demonstrations and civil disobedience are fine, but the initiative, be it political or moral, must be maintained, and with it a clear sense of tactical and strategic objectives.

To begin with, Palestinians as a whole should follow the example of their leadership and mount a direct — and visually explicit — challenge to Israeli fears. They must act to eliminate the doubts

and anxieties Israeli politicians prey upon. At the same time, they must demonstrate, to the U.S. in particular, that there is no reason to deny them statehood as a political right.

By way of example: although enlightened opinion may be convinced that the PLO has limited its goals to the lands occupied in 1967 and abandoned claims to all of historical Palestine, crucial segments of the Israeli public claim to doubt Palestinian sincerity.

What better means of assurance could there be than for Palestinians to go themselves and mark their borders, demarcate them with flags, with fences, with paint, with stones. Why not be generous and "recognise" Israel; mark the Israeli side of the border with Israeli flags. Why not make graphic — and camera-ready — the lines that everyone knows already exist.

Challenging the myth of anti-Semitism

The terrible myth of an age-old Arab anti-Semitism, of an indiscriminate Palestinian rage against Israelis, this too should be challenged, demonstratively, by Palestinians as a whole. Why not institute a solemn annual occasion, coinciding with the Jewish Day of Atonement, for instance, when Israelis would be welcomed as guests on Palestinian soil. On such an occasion, soldiers would be greeted with gifts, with flowers, with genuine Palestinian hospitality. Why not institute a Day of Sympathy for Victims of Nazi Oppression, an occasion when Palestinians would don mourning, and perhaps wear, in symbolic emulation, the notorious Star

of David badges forced on European Jewry by the Nazis. Why not organise mass visits to the Holocaust Memorial at Yad Vashem, where Palestinians could plant trees in the name of victims of the Deir Yasin, Qibya, Tal Al Za'tar or Sabra and Shatila massacres.

Distasteful though such gestures might seem to victims of 22 years of military occupation, Palestinians should try to restrain their own deep sense of injury in the hope of enlightening their "cousins", who remain, after all these years, appallingly if not willfully ignorant. Palestinians can try to show that they understand at least some of Israel's myths, and indeed that they empathise with much of the Jewish past. The Israelis need help to shed their self-delusions. In the same way, they need to be taught who the Palestinians are, and convinced that their demands are only reasonable.

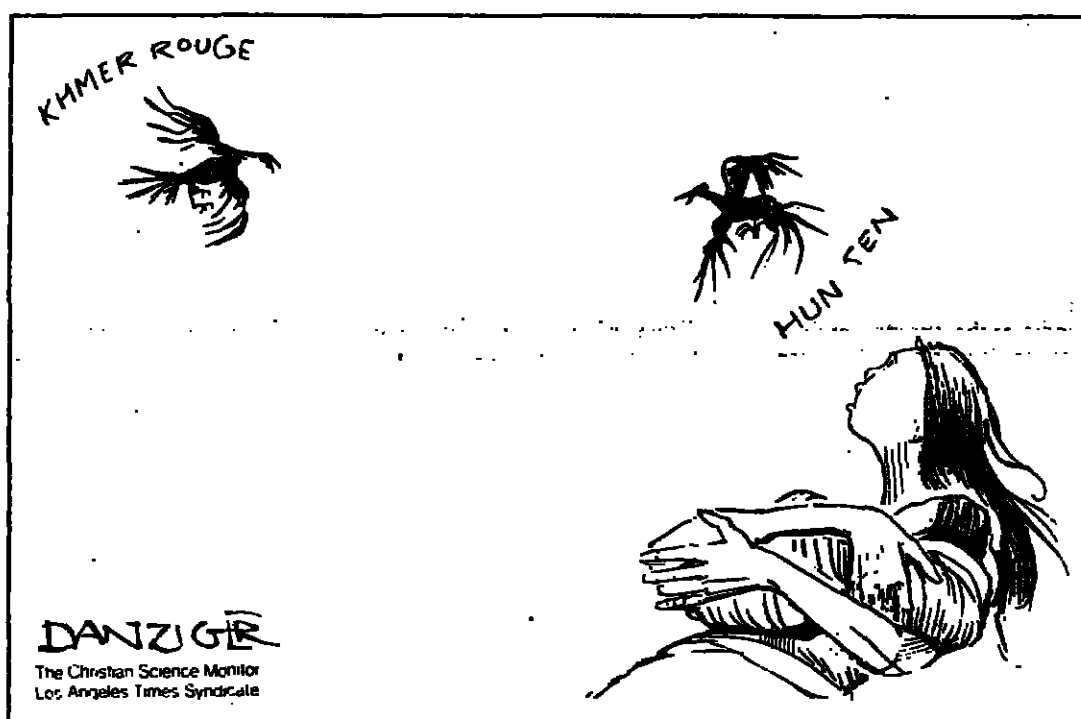
The power of the plebiscite

What better way for Palestinians to "describe" themselves as a nation, and at the same time challenge the threat to clarity and simplicity represented by Shamir's tainted election proposal, than for the intifada leadership to conduct a series of plebiscites? Allow the populace to respond to a series of simple questions: Does the PLO represent us? Are we satisfied with the West Bank and Gaza? Do we recognise Israel? Is Arafat our leader? Posed through the regular bulletins of the intifada's Unified Command, such questions could be answered in the only way possible under military rule: by mass participation. At a specified

time on a specified day, say, precisely an hour after the Friday prayers, Palestinians would climb to the flat roofs of their houses. Those answering "yes" would clang bells, bash pots and pans, ululate, honk horns, shout, in short, make all the noise possible. They would wear green clothing and flash green banners to signal agreement. The vote would last for exactly five minutes. Precisely ten minutes later, those responding no, wearing red to signal opposition, would receive a similar chance to express themselves. The world's cameras would record the result. And should the Israeli army find means to disrupt the referendum, alternative methods could easily be adopted. Citizens should deposit green or red ballots at predetermined sites, mark their doors with the colours, or perhaps make use of coded sounds such as the famous *Algerie Francaise* claxon of France's OAS.

Israel's efforts to smother such attempts at grassroots democracy would inevitably look ridiculous, as would continuing claims to being the only democracy in the Middle East. The show of popular will, meanwhile, would again underline the clarity of the situation. The absurdity of endless talks about who is to represent the Palestinians and what their political rights are would be emphasised. The maximalist Zionists now in control in Israel would be further isolated.

The foolish world, Palestinians must not forget, needs to be reminded who is occupying whom, who is taking all and giving nothing. The world needs continuous reminding that the situation is not complicated at all. It is perfectly simple — Middle East International, London.



Many voices plead for end to Western aid to Khmer Rouge

By Joseph de Rienzo
Reporter

BANGKOK — Cambodians and neighbouring Western voices are mounting moral pressure on leading democracies to end their effective collaboration with Cambodia's Khmer Rouge, which wiped out more than a million people while in power.

The pressure appears in vain. The United Nations, with support or acquiescence from such as the United States, Britain, France, and Japan, is expected to endorse the legitimacy of the totalitarian movement by a landslide in a November 15 General Assembly vote.

In what some analysts saw as a sinister reminder of the pogroms the ultra-radical Khmer Rouge carried out while in power from 1975-79, the group last week warned people in the capital Phnom Penh to rally to its cause as its soldiers mount new attacks against the Hanoi-installed government.

"Quickly flee for your survival do not let yourselves be killed as Vietnamese puppets," the Khmer Rouge's China-based radio said in a broadcast monitored here.

Following the effective end of Vietnam's Cambodian military presence in September, the Khmer Rouge has penetrated more extensively into Cambodia than at any time since its 1979 overthrow.

When in power the Communist Khmer Rouge exterminated people from educated classes, from religious or ethnic minorities and of Vietnamese origin as part of a revolution to build a society of peasants untainted by what it considered bourgeois ideas.

It justified its killing of many Cambodians by saying they were "Vietnamese in Khmer (Cambodian) bodies."

The draft 1989 U.N. resolution, however, calls for the Khmer Rouge's inclusion in an

interim government while citing Vietnam as the prime obstacle to peace in Cambodia.

Oxfam and other British relief agencies present in Cambodia appealed Nov. 1 to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to evict the Khmer Rouge from Cambodia's seat in the U.N.

Legal recognition accorded to the group during its 1975-79 rule has been maintained despite its overthrow by the Vietnamese invasion. The majority of U.N. members base their stance on Vietnam's violation of the principle of national integrity.

U.S., French and British newspapers are urging leaders to scrap policies indirectly supporting the Khmer Rouge.

The New York Times said on September 28 that the coming U.N. debate "gives the Bush administration a chance to make emphatically clear that no Cambodian settlement offering the Khmer Rouge any political or military role is acceptable."

"Perhaps the United States cannot now design the right diplomatic peace formula, but at least it can abandon a profoundly wrong moral course," the newspaper said.

Critics say that by aiding the exiled Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the chronically weak non-Communist guerrillas, leaders like Bush and Thatcher are indirectly helping the Khmer Rouge, despite their professed abhorrence.

"The return to power of the murderous Khmer Rouge... is a serious likelihood," the Times of London said on Nov. 2. "The response of Britain and its Western allies is worse than merely muted. Directly and indirectly, they are helping to make it possible."

The Phnom Penh government has no voice in the U.N.: The Khmer Rouge and its supporters have blocked U.N. development

aid to Cambodia's eight million people while giving scores of millions of dollars each year to resistance-controlled camps in Thailand, which now house about 280,000 refugees and guerrillas.

Washington, London and Paris equip and fund two non-Communist forces carrying out large scale attacks in concert with the Khmer Rouge against the Cambodian government.

Journalists have witnessed Khmer Rouge units — some disguised as non-Communist fighters — crossing through non-Communist-held areas into Cambodia's interior. In some cases non-Communist and Khmer Rouge fighters attack the same towns, according to diplomats.

"I'm afraid that as this offensive goes on there is more cooperation between the non-Communist and Khmer Rouge than anyone wants to talk about," one Western diplomat said.

Washington, China, London and other Western states have endorsed Sihanouk's insistence that the Khmer Rouge be given a share of power in an interim government.

The quirky Sihanouk has conceded his policies are largely dictated by China and the Khmer Rouge.

Haing Ngor, a survivor of the Khmer Rouge tyranny who starred in the film "The Killing Fields," said in testimony to the U.S. Congress in October: "I want to know why does the United States agree to put the Khmer Rouge back into the Cambodian government? This is a terrible fate for the Cambodian people."

Western officials acknowledge growing pressure for a re-think of Cambodian policy.

"You can expect the Americans to re-examine their policy if the Khmer Rouge continue to make gains," said one Western diplomat.

Communist leader calls for cooperation with Armenian nationalists

By Ann Inge
The Associated Press

YEREVAN, USSR — Armenian nationalists who spent months in jail won a political victory Nov. 4 as their republic's Communist Party chief offered to work with their budding political movement.

"It's now high time for us to reunite," declared Armenian Communist Party chief Suren Arutunyan, to the cheers of 1,000 activists gathered for the founding conference of the Armenian All-National Movement.

The chief organizer was the Karabakh committee, whose 11 members were arrested last December and held without trial for up to six months.

The members were detained for organising demonstrations and a general strike in support of demands for transfer of the disputed Nagorno-Karabakh enclave from neighbouring Azerbaijan to Armenia.

In the past six months the group has been legalised. On Nov. 4, it was permitted use of Yerevan's Palace of Congresses to found an umbrella movement for about 10 pro-democracy organisations.

The conference planned to adopt a platform Nov. 5. It was expected to call for a new treaty with the Soviet Union, greater religious freedom for the Armenian Orthodox church, restoration of Armenian holidays and new land ownership rights for farmers.

The draft platform says only laws ratified by the Armenian legislature should be valid in Armenia.

It also calls for the use of rallies, demonstrations and strikes to achieve the goals of the

group, even though the right to strike was limited sharply by the Soviet legislature several weeks ago.

Arutunyan called for a new relationship with the anti-Communist Dashnak Party, now operating among exiled Armenians. It held power in Armenia in its brief period of independence before the Red Army in 1920-21 made the republic part of the Soviet Union.

But the Communist Party chief received a cooler response for other parts of his speech devoted to the party's policy of restructuring.

Shortly after his speech, authorities announced they were reversing an earlier refusal to broadcast the conference, and that the remainder of the two-day event would be broadcast live on television in Armenia.

Attitudes towards grass-roots political movements in different parts of the Soviet Union have varied widely in the past year. Party leaders in the Baltic republics are working closely with pro-democracy movements, while officials in the Ukraine have waged a tough media campaign against activists.

Karabakh committee member Ambartsum Galstyan said the Armenian All-National Movement plans to work within the parliamentary framework for democracy and local control.

"We are following the Hungarian example," he said, referring to the Soviet ally that has legalised opposition parties, dissolved its Communist Party and reformed as a Social Democratic Party.

Galstyan said groups seeking Armenian independence were not included in the new organisation "because the republic is not really ready for total independ-

ence. The economy is that of a colonial country."

Still, the conference heard a call for independence from a well-known nationalist exiled last year.

"We need real independence for our nation," Paryur Ayrikyan declared in a recorded message. The former political prisoner was forcibly deported last year after being arrested in Moscow where he made reports to foreign correspondents about the Azerbaijan-Armenia conflict. He now lives in the United States.

The expressed aim of the new group is to gain control over Nagorno-Karabakh, a largely Armenian enclave in Azerbaijan where they claim decades of discrimination. The territorial dispute has been the focus of 21 months of ethnic violence in which about 120 people have been killed.

Last December, the Karabakh committee members were arrested in the wake of the Dec. 7 earthquake that devastated northwestern Armenia.

Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, who came to the area days after the earthquake, sharply criticised nationalists for continuing their activities instead of helping their people recover from the earthquake.

Committee leaders spent up to six months in jail before authorities released them pending trial. Activists said Nov. 4 that charges are pending.

However, Galstyan said, "there are not any parts of Armenian society who don't support us now, even the party."

The unity emerged in response to a two-month Azerbaijani blockade of rail traffic into Armenia that ended about a month ago, he said.



The ORFF method comes to Jordan

By Nelly Lanna
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Goethe Institute has made it possible for the National Music Conservatory to set up a three-day workshop in Orff method of music education. Music instructors from schools all over Amman attended: from La Salle Freres' School, the C.M.S., Amman National School, the Petra Nursery, the Nazareth School, schools of the UNRWA, Wabbeh Tamari, the Baccalaureate School, Abdel Hamed Sharrif, the Islamic College, the Orthodox School, the Maan, the New English School and from institutions such as Ghithma, Save the Children and the conservatory itself.

The Orff workshop was led by Nouri Rubiehani, who has just arrived from the conservatory of Luechow near Hamburg, to propagate the teaching of the Orff method in the Arab World.

Rubiehani is a member of the International Society of Music Education Development (IGME) and of the Orff Society in Salzburg.

What, you may ask, is the Orff method? It is a modernist approach towards music education started by Carl Orff where the central idea is that music, movement and speech are inseparable; they form a unity that Orff called "elemental music." "If you observe children as they play

and dance in a natural unstructured situation, you will notice that they use music, movement and speech together."

Orff observed children and went back to the early stages of cultural development, when music was an untrained, unsophisticated mode of expression, inseparable from movement and speech and always involved active participation. Orff decided that music education should, in the same way, begin with the simplest concepts and the simplest songs. From there it can develop in a gradual, cumulative sequence of learning experiences. Orff believed that his "schulwerk" (schoolwork) should begin in early childhood and it should make use of a child's own musical experiences as basic material. A child should use his own name or other familiar words of sayings such as "Open Sesame" in rhythmic chanting and singing. He is taught to find the rhythm in such words, then to sing it, and to note it down in relevant symbolic notations. Melodic intervals are learned, as are rhythm patterns, through singing them, saying them, moving to them and playing them. Instruments are used from the earliest sessions in the course.

Orff's method is based on the idea that rhythm is the strongest element of music, and that the most primitive and most natural musical responses of the human personality are rhythmic in nature, therefore rhythm would be a good starting point for music education. From there he created a special ensemble of musical instruments, mostly percussion. In this ensemble you would encounter the xylophone, glockenspiel, metallophone (in three voices) all played with mallets while parts of them, tone blocks, can be removed to perform a specific scale. Cymbals, cles, triangles and tambourines add intermittent flourishes that give more life to music.

The private study of piano and violin, Orff believed, should be postponed until the child has acquired a backlog of musical concepts and certain skills such as hearing, recognising and singing prescribed musical intervals and prescribed rhythms, noting them and playing them as well. Creativity is most essential. After the children explore the sounds of words, melodies and instruments, they choose or invent rhythmic and melodic fragments and use them to create accompaniment figures, introductions and codes, even a whole song. They start with something like musical games, then the teacher would train them to notate their musical ideas, evaluate the music they produce, and relate their creative efforts to the study of musical form and style. By taking a simple motive, repeating it, and building on it, the child learns to make music. Teachers should be creative, flexible and open to new

ideas. Creativity as in improvisation should be encouraged. But Orff had definite ideas about how the improvisation should be carried out. He wrote songs for children's classes intended to be used as models. He used basic steps in his method.

In his first volume, he used the pentatonic mode. As in Chinese and Soudani music, it drops two notes and gets a five-note scale without semi-tones. Orff believed that this is the native tonality of children.

He based his musical patterns on Ostinato (unchanging melodic rhythm) and Bordon (a long continuous sound serving as a base, as in village music). Orff, like Kodaly, chose music of a nationalistic or folk flavor that he felt would be closer to the experiences of children. Being a universalist, Orff encouraged children to use the music of their own heritage, one more reason why the mood is always evident in the orchestration and in the words.

Concepts such as meter, accent etc. are introduced in speech patterns, reinforced in other activities such as clapping, stamping the feet, hopping, walking on tiptoe or whirling, then the child is led to sing, he finds out that his voice rises and falls in pitch, etc. He is then introduced to the instruments. Allowed to reach more familiarity with the nature of the instrument, he is asked to

play from memory. This frees him from the demands of concurrent playing and reading notation which, in this case, is taught gradually starting at the beginning of the course for the sole purpose of storing and communicating musical ideas.

Giving the child such a wide range of experience in the world of music explains why, few composers made the scene. Whereas now, we can expect our children not only to cover a wide scope in the world of music but to take the reigns and create a new, if not better music based on their very own culture.

In the workshop, Rubiehani, a pleasant figure, totally involved in his music and well versed in the Orff method, asked the participating teachers to choose a simple motive, repeat it and elaborate on it. One could witness the birth of a new song. When for some reason they would get stuck, he would find a solution, explain the why and wherefores, and give alternatives.

When the rhythms became complicated, he made them talk them, clap them, play them in the air (to get used to the hand movement), sing them and finally play them. This follows the psychology of learning that says that in order to learn better, one must use more of his senses, seeing, hearing, touching, speaking and moving.

Rubiehani plans to take children's songs from this part of the

world, develop them in the Orff method and offer them as part of the curriculum. His audience was all too willing to help out.

The participants were awarded an Orff diploma after having made a demonstration of the skills that they had acquired during the workshop.



Nouri Rubiehani, bringing ORFF to the Arab World

DIPLOMATIC CAR FOR SALE

The office of the U.N./World Food Programme in Jordan wishes to sell a Peugeot 504 Station Wagon (Familiale) car model 1982 for which customs duty is not paid. The car is in good condition. Interested persons could inspect the car at the United Nations building at Shmeisani, near the Birds' Garden, Amman.

Bids should be submitted in sealed envelopes and addressed to the Deputy Representative of the U.N./World Food Programme as from the date of this announcement up to 9.00 o'clock, Sunday 26/11/1989.

This office reserves the right to reject any offer without giving reasons.

A comparative study:

The Times and The Times

The following is a summary of a post-graduate study prepared by Reem Ibrahim Rabadi for a degree in English Literature from the University of Wales. The study involved an academic comparison between the Jordan Times and The Times of London.

Reem Ibrahim Rabadi

THE STUDY that I did for my masters degree at University of Wales was a stylistic comparison of the Jordan Times and The Times of London. The main intention was to discover similarities and differences in the linguistic and stylistic features of journalism in a country where English is a foreign language (Jordan), and a country where English is the mother tongue (Britain).

The Jordan Times and The Times of March 24, 1989, were selected for the study. Since it would have been impractical to study each page of the two papers, the front, editorial, and sports pages were chosen for comparative purposes.

The study is divided into five chapters. The first chapter is an introduction to the stylistic

study, and the fifth chapter is the conclusion of the study.

Reference, substitution, and ellipsis have been discussed in chapter two. Analysis of the data from the two papers shows that both newspapers use references as the most common type of sentence linkage in the three pages examined. Also, both papers rarely contain substitution, even on the editorial and sports pages. Similarly, both papers rarely have ellipses even on the editorial page. However, they differ in one point, the Jordan Times has only two instances of ellipses on the sports page, whereas the Times does not have any instance of it on that page. Despite this small difference, both papers have great similarities in their styles. Both papers use the formal clear style; by using discourse reference markers in the

pages; making it easy for the reader to concentrate on the texts. Neither of the papers makes the texts complicated by using complicated sentence linkage. On the other hand, when the papers have very few instances of substitution and ellipsis this indicates that they do not want to confuse the reader by using these sentence linkages.

The third chapter is concerned with sentence typology. It contains two major sections: one on major sentences, the other on minor sentences. Major sentences are of four types: simple, compound, complex, and mixed. The data and the percentages of major and minor sentences indicate the following conclusion. Both papers use simple sentence as the vast majority of major sentences. They differ in the usage of compound, complex, and mixed sentences. The Jordan Times contains more compound sentences than The Times in the front page; it is the

opposite in the editorial page. Both papers have the same percentages of this type in the sports page. As for complex and mixed sentences The Times consists of a higher percentage of complex and mixed sentences than the Jordan Times in the three pages.

Minor sentences are not found either on the front page or the editorial page in both papers; whereas only a small number is found on the sports page in both papers. All these indicate that the style of the two papers is formal and requires a certain reader with a good level of education to understand this complicated style.

Despite the minor differences in the usage of major sentences, the style of both papers is the same: complicated and formal.

The fourth chapter examines noun phrases. This chapter contains two major sections: one on premodifiers of noun phrases, the other on postmodifiers. Premodifiers have four

patterns: determiner plus head noun; unmodified noun; and more than one modifier plus head noun. The pattern of determiner plus head noun is the most common type of premodifiers in both papers in the three pages whereas the two papers differ in the usage of other patterns in the three pages. For instance, they differ in the usage of unmodified noun in the editorial page. There is none of this pattern in the Jordan Times, whereas there is just a few instances in The Times.

Having looked at premodifiers, I will now turn to postmodifiers. The Jordan Times and The Times have almost all kinds of postmodifiers; the most common-type found in both papers on all three pages is the prepositional phrase, but The Times has, in addition to this type, the relative clause, whereas the Jordan Times does not use this as a common type. The implication of the usage of premodifiers and postmodifiers

in both papers is that it creates a formal and colourful style. The combination makes the style complex and formal, and this demands a certain type of readership to understand it.

There do not appear to be any major differences between the Jordan Times and The Times. Sometimes one paper uses one linguistic aspect more than the other; or sometimes one paper uses one linguistic aspect more on one page than on another.

Despite these minor differences, the style of the two papers is the same. Both mix a clear formal style with a complicated formal style. When they use one aspect of clear style together with another aspect of complicated style, the combination of the two gives a formal style which is not very complicated for the reader.

In general, it can be said that Jordan has a paper which is on the same academic level with an international paper such as the Times of London.

Mixed races and the Teutonic language

By Stephanie Griffith

COLOGNE — Germans take one look at Katherine Oguntoye's black coarsened curls and honey-brown complexion, and a deluge of questions begins: Where is she from? How long has she been visiting Germany?

"It's hard when I always have to explain myself," said Miss Oguntoye, a 30-year-old history student in West Berlin, "that I'm

German, not African or American."

Neither census nor birth records in Germany include information on race or ethnicity, but an article in the German weekly magazine Stern in 1986 estimated that there were more than 30,000 Afro-Germans in this country of 61 million.

Like Miss Oguntoye whose father is Nigerian, some Afro-Germans are the children of Afri-

cans who came, beginning in the 1950s, to study German in universities. Others are the offspring of the American servicemen who have been stationed in Germany since World War II.

While the children of white American soldiers and German women blended into the society, Afro-Germans met a different fate.

"It was always said we didn't belong here," said Helga Emde,

an Afro-German guidance counselor in Frankfurt, who was born shortly after World War II.

"There are newspaper clippings from the time about the 'mulatto problem,'" she said. "Germans didn't expect that Afro-German children would develop the same way white children did."

Unlike black former colonials living in England, the Netherlands or France who brought

their own cultures and languages to the European metropolis, Afro-Germans grew up steeped in the Teutonic language and culture.

As mixed-raced progeny of black and white parents in what was until recent decades a homogeneous white Germany, many Afro-Germans say they are received by their countrymen with reactions ranging from curious interest to over hostility.

"I have a German passport, but no matter what I do, I'm not considered German," said Rita Amoteng, 24, a salesclerk in Dusseldorf.

Miss Amoteng's brother John, a 26-year-old student of political science in West Berlin, criticises not only the prevalent assumption that one must be white to be German, but also fair-haired and pink-cheeked. — International Herald Tribune.

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Iraq, Iran battle it out in soccer

KUWAIT (R) — The first soccer match between Iran and Iraq since the Gulf war broke out nine years ago ended in a stalemate Sunday, with neither side scoring.

"It's the best result. It's better for peace that way," said a Kuwaiti journalist watching the game.

More than 25,000 fans packed Kuwait's Kazma stadium for the match, part of the "friendship and peace games championship" between 44 Islamic countries which started in Kuwait on Oct. 30.

About a quarter of the crowd cheered for Iran, many waving the country's green and orange flag. A U.N. ceasefire in August 1988 ended fighting in the eight-year Iran-Iraq war, but peace talks have stalled.

The referee and linesmen — from Denmark, Belgium and

Switzerland — were flown in specially to guarantee neutrality in an extremely sensitive game, officials at the tournament's press centre said.

In Baghdad, the Iraqi capital where the game was televised live, streets were almost deserted before the match started as families huddled around their sets.

When the match was over, many Iraqis, though disappointed at the goalless draw, phoned each other to express admiration for the players and hope that political issues between the two countries could be resolved as in a soccer game.

The last soccer match between the two countries was a youth game in Tehran in 1977, according to members of both the Iranian and Iraqi teams. Iraq won 4-3 and the trophy was presented to the Iraqi team by the son of the

late shah.

Iranian team captain Mohammad Panjali told Reuters on Saturday Iran had now adopted a new policy of allowing more sports competition abroad.

Seven of the 44 countries taking part in the championship are contesting the soccer tournament. Arab journalists have tipped Iran or Iraq as among the most likely winners.

In earlier games, Iran drew with Guinea 1-1 and Guinea beat Iraq 2-0. Iraq beat South Yemen 6-2 and Iran defeated South Yemen 2-0.

On Sunday South Yemen beat Guinea 1-0, with Mohammad Hassan scoring a goal in the 76th minute.

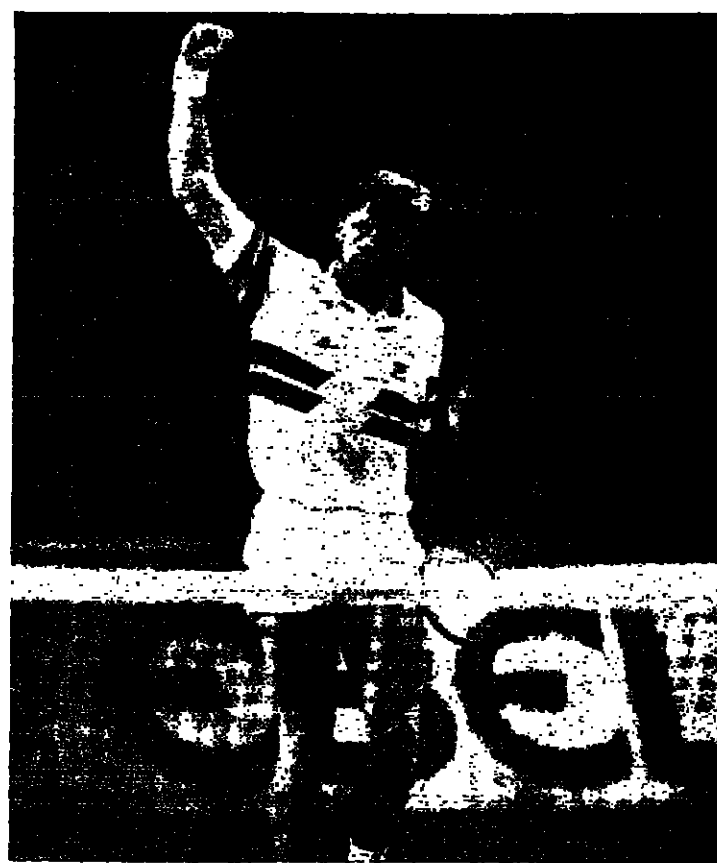
Becker wins Paris final

PARIS (AP) — Top-seeded Boris Becker outclassed No. 2 seed Stefan Edberg of Sweden 6-4, 6-3, 6-3 Sunday to capture the \$1.3-million Paris indoor open tennis tournament in their first meeting since the Wimbledon final, where Becker also won in straight sets.

Littered with unforced errors, especially by Edberg, the match was somewhat anti-climatic after the fireworks and superb tennis of the semifinal between Becker and John McEnroe the day before.

"Yesterday it was much tougher," Becker said. "But sometimes that's the way it goes in the final."

In the final of the tournament,



Boris Becker

which 17 of the top 20 entered, Edberg could not cope with the pressure of Becker's serve and continually sprayed service returns out of the court. Becker had aces and numerous service winners.

The 15,000 fans who watched the final were displeased with the level of the play and sarcastically cheered when Edberg took a game, even on his service after a struggle.

The tone of the match was set in the first game when Becker broke Edberg to go up, 1-0. Becker then held his serve for a 2-0 advantage which he held the remainder of the way.

"I has a good start and I didn't let up the rest of the way at all," Becker said.

Becker was on his way to a 5-1 lead before finally gaining the victory on his seventh set point. Edberg climbed back from an 0-40 hole in the seventh game before finally winning to make it 5-2 Becker. The West German dropped his serve immediately

afterward, but Edberg faltered in the next game and Becker went up, 6-3.

In the third set, the pair held service through the fifth game when Becker again handled Edberg's service to have passing shots on service returns and force volley errors.

Becker went up, 4-2 and held for 5-2. Edberg struggled to hold serve, making 5-3, but Becker served out of the match, forcing Edberg's backhand into the net following a service to end the two-hour affair.

It was the 12th game in 19 meetings Becker has beaten Edberg.

Becker collected \$300,000 in winning his fifth title of the year and 24th of his career. The 21-year-old West German also won the U.S. open this year in addition to his third Wimbledon title.

Soviets win chess championship

LUCERNE, Switzerland (R) — With one round to spare the Soviet Union retained their world team chess champions title Sunday when the final game in the eighth round match between Yugoslavia and Africa ended in a draw.

Even with the Soviet Union still struggling in their match against Hungary, this gave them an uncatchable 4.5 points lead ahead of the two second equal teams, England and Yugoslavia.

The winning margin will not be determined until the end of the ninth and final round Tuesday.

In the first game to finish in the Soviet-Hungary match ex-world champion Anatoly Karpov beat grandmaster Andras Adorjan. Surprisingly, Soviet grandmaster Mikhail Gurevich, the world's seventh ranked player and up to then the tournament's most successful player with five wins in five games, then lost to the Hungarian international master Tibor Tolnai.

When the Soviet third board, grandmaster Rafael Vaganian, drew with the international master Josef Horvath, it seemed to be left to their grandmaster Jan

Elishev, previously their least successful player, to guarantee them victory by beating Hungary's grandmaster Attila Groszpet of Hungary.

The result, a draw, proved to be superfluous, however, when, needing a four point win to keep theoretical chances of winning the title alive Yugoslavia scored only three and a half.

The Soviet Union retained the title they won when it was first played for in Lucerne in 1985.

Yugoslavia stay in second equal place with England, who easily beat the United States with an impressive performance that all but secures a medal for them.

Grandmaster Nigel Short demolished grandmaster Yasser Seirawan in 34 moves, inspiring the rest of the team.

The one drawn game was between grandmasters Murray Chandler of England and Dmitry Gurevich of America, after an incredible time scramble with over 20 moves played in just under three minutes.

In the remaining matches, Switzerland are level with Cuba one and a half points apiece, with one game adjourned.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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JUST TAKE YOUR TRICKS

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ A K 9 5 3
♥ 10 2
♦ 10
♣ A K 10 7 3

EAST
♠ Q 10 8 7 4
♥ K Q 9 7 4
♦ J 9 7 5 3 2
♣ Q J 2

SOUTH
♠ A 8 6 5 3
♥ A K 6
♦ 8 6 5 4

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 4 NT Pass
3 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♣
A cool head rather than blind panic is the solution to many bridge problems. It allowed South to bring home a reasonable club slam on this hand.

Note that South, Dorothy Truscott of Riverside, N.Y., had no hesitation in introducing her shabby club suit at her second turn—the alternative of one no trump is never attractive with a singleton in partner's suit and no soft values. Nor

surprisingly, that excited North no end, and the slam was reached in quick time.

West led the jack of hearts, taken by declarer's ace. If trumps were 2-2, declarer could claim the hand, so the first step was to draw two rounds of trumps. When East showed up with a trump trick and spades failed to break, several declarers threw in the towel and ended up down one.

Mrs. Truscott demonstrated that there was no reason to be bothered by the fact that she had not picked up all the trumps. She cashed her high diamonds, discarding a heart from dummy, and ruffed a heart. After cashing the ace and king of spades, declarer continued with a spade from dummy. Since it would not help East to ruff (declarer would simply discard a loser and claim her contract), he discarded a diamond. There followed a heart ruff and another spade from the table. When East again discarded, declarer simply continued with her crossruff. Thus, declarer raked in 12 tricks, via two spades, two diamonds, a heart, two high trumps and five ruffers. Trick 13 was won by West's queen of spades and East's queen of trumps.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1989

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: From the earliest moment in the morning you have an opportunity to really express yourself to the right person and project your concepts clearly.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) Two projects can bring you an added revenue. Don't be upset because friends from a distance are returning home.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) A voyage with your family will require much planning discussion. An argument could cause an estrangement with your mate.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) You will gain by being with idealistic friends today. A younger person will bring you great joy in your home.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) Don't be upset if an influential person you expected does not come. Your best time will be with a social couple.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Get your duties completed before you go to play. Don't try to force your views at home or you will be in trouble.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) A knowledge of world events will help you to impress your friends. It takes longer than expected for deal to mature.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) An outsider will show you how to repay social obligations. Home

conditions will pick up today for your attachment.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) Separate financial matters between friends and family. The most money now can come to your home from a distance.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) The time is not ripe for you to join that group you desire. A delay in getting money you expected will take longer.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) Much investigation will bring you good financial opportunities. Entertaining out will be best for you today.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) Many new friends will be coming into your life today. Invite those you really like into your home now.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) Ask into your home those with whom you want to be real friends. Money come to you from your daily duties.

Today's child: If your child were born today he or she will be very capable at whatever interests have large scope to them and will get into positions of major responsibility. The finest academic education will greatly assist their natural abilities and learning will be a life-long endeavour.

"The stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you.

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THE Daily Crossword by Nanna Steinberg

ACROSS

1 Special child
10 — of Good
14 Beach resort
16 OT prophet
17 Covered by
19 Infield protection
20 Concoct
21 — in the Family
22 LOC
24 West state
25 Concentrated pigment
27 Stallone part
29 Dr. presides
32 Tower town
33 Expression of
34 Fragrant shrub
39 Fanning
40 Unbroken
42 Wood strip
43 Valentino's
44 — de la

DOWN

1 Handy output?
2 Beetle Star
3 Amex
4 "Little Piggy"
5 Tanning salon appliances
6 Genesis
7 brother
8 Large snake
9 Part for
10 Dusty
11 Acropolis site
12 Butterfly-to-be
13 To — (all)
14 Haven
15 Catch sight of
16 via
17 West
18 Morning drink
19 Not to time
20 Kick out
21 Caviar
22 Loathe
23 Name in publishing
24 Puck
25 bread
26 Abadan's land
27 Melody
28 Hawaiian city
29 Pies etc.
30 — Cassini
31 GWTW name
32 Intimidates
33 Range
34 Cult
35 "Sesame Street" name
36 Garb
37 Salver
38 Nimbus
39 Concluded
40 Cult
41 By way of
42 Workshop or sorts

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS

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34 NANA
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42 NANA
43 NANA
44 NANA

DOWN

1 NANA
2 NANA
3 NANA
4 NANA
5 NANA
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Renewed fighting could delay Indian pullout from Sri Lanka

COLOMBO (R) — Military officials voiced fears Monday that an eruption of fierce fighting between rival Tamil groups in eastern Sri Lanka could delay the scheduled withdrawal of the 35,000 Indian troops remaining on the island.

Foreign Minister Ranjan Wijeratne, who is also deputy defence minister, flew to eastern Akkaraipattu in Amparai district where battles between Tamil forces have killed at least 47 people, official sources said.

"He is expected to discuss with local security authorities ways to prevent a recurrence of the fighting," a military official said.

Military sources said 47 people were killed Sunday when 250 fighters of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) separatist group attacked two camps of the rival Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPRLF) at Akkaraipattu with machinegun and artillery fire.

The Tigers rejected a peace accord between Colombo and New Delhi to restore order in the region and have continued fighting, while the EPRLF accepted the agreement and won local

elections for control of the north-east provincial council.

The battles were the first major clashes between the Tamil groups since Indian soldiers vacated Amparai two weeks ago.

The fighting erupted as the Indians prepared to leave the adjoining Batticaloa area under a September agreement between Colombo and New Delhi.

India has said it will pull out only after the security of the Tamil community is ensured.

"If the Tamil groups continue fighting each other and the Sinhalese army is deployed there, the Indians might say the ground conditions are not conducive for them to leave," said a politician who asked not to be identified.

The Tigers have charged that the EPRLF administration is a puppet regime installed by Indian forces.

The Indian government has

said it will make every effort to withdraw all its troops by the end of December in a phased district-by-district manoeuvre enabling local security forces to get into place to maintain order.

The Indians will be replaced by local police supported by a Citizens Volunteer Force (CVF) made up mainly of Tamil youths.

Indian troops were deployed in the north east of the island in 1987 to enforce an accord between Sri Lanka and India aimed at ending a separatist revolt by the minority Tamil community.

Military sources said at least 31 EPRLF men and 16 Tigers were killed in the fighting Sunday.

"About 140 EPRLF and CVF members are missing with their weapons," a military official said.

The official said the Tiger attackers, who withdrew to their jungle hideout, seized a large haul of weapons from the EPRLF camps including 130 rifles and 14 automatic weapons as well as pistols and six mortars.

Meanwhile nineteen more bullet-riddled bodies were found Monday in the Kandy district of

central Sri Lanka, the latest killing field in a war involving leftist rebels, the army and pro-government vigilante squads.

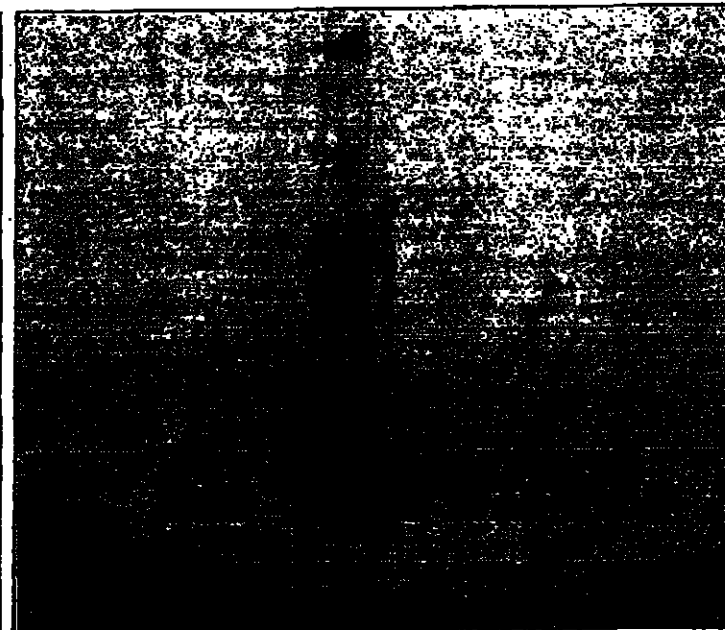
Official sources said the victims were suspected leftwing guerrillas killed by vigilantes.

Eighteen of the bodies were strewn along a road at Peradeniya, five kilometres from Kandy town. The other was found several miles away in the same district.

Dozens of bodies of people killed by pro-government vigilante squads have turned up on roadsides in the past few weeks in the Kandy district, where a rebel offensive against the government is now centred.

Deputy Defence Minister Ranjan Wijeratne told reporters recently most of those killed belonged to the People's Liberation Front and were shot in combat with security forces.

Others had been killed by unknown groups who were also being hunted by security forces, the minister said. He denied the vigilantes had links with the security forces.



A file photo of the Seacrest

6 rescued, 85 missing in drilling ship disaster

SONGKHLA, Thailand (AP) — The Thai Navy Monday rescued two crewmen of a capsized U.S. oil company vessel and divers found four more bodies, but 85 others remained missing, the company said.

Unocal Thailand, a subsidiary of the American company Unocal, said two Thai crewmen from the Seacrest were rescued in the Gulf of Thailand, bringing to six the total number of known survivors from the accident, which occurred during a typhoon Saturday.

Divers, meanwhile, recovered four bodies from the wheelhouse area of the Seacrest. Two bodies were found by divers combing the capsized 5,373-ton vessel Sunday.

Unocal identified one of the dead recovered Sunday as Andrew Chalmers, a 28-year-old British field engineer. One of the four found Monday was identified as Kent Nolen, 27, an assistant driller from the United States.

Thai fishermen Sunday rescued four crewmen from the drilling ship. They were identified as an Indonesian and three Thais and reported to be in good physical condition.

The fate of the other 85 crewmen from 13 countries was unknown.

Aboard were 64 Thais, seven Americans, five Britons, four Australians, three Filipinos, three Singaporeans, two Malaysians, two Indonesians, two Canadians, two Danes, one West German, one New Zealander and one Norwegian.

"We will carry on with the search as long as we think there may be some people alive," said Boonrich Chaiyeen, deputy commander of the Thai Navy base at Songkhla, the main base for the search and rescue operation.

A Unocal press release said air was being pumped into the hull of the \$15 million Seacrest, which might be towed once the underwater probe is completed.

Charles faces tough test in Hong Kong

LONDON (R) — Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, tackles one of his toughest diplomatic tests Tuesday when he flies to Hong Kong to try to ease fears over the approaching 1997 deadline for transfer to Chinese rule.

But he will be steered clear of thousands of Vietnamese boat people now awaiting forced repatriation, and many Hong Kong Chinese are angry that officials have designed his visits to avoid controversy.

Charles, son of Queen Elizabeth, and his wife Princess Diana are scheduled to spend three days in the colony on what will clearly be one of the last royal visits before the Union flag is lowered for the last time and the Communist red flag hoisted.

The royal couple will meet political and business leaders still shaken by China's bloody June crackdown on pro-democracy protesters in Peking.

Diplomatic sources said the Prince of Wales had also asked to visit some of the 56,000 refugees, who the British government insists can be sent home without any fear of persecution. But royal protocol dictated he bow to Foreign Office objections.

"I'm very angry that he will only come and do some ribbon cutting," Chairman of the Kwai Tsing District Administration, Lee Wing-Tat, told reporters. "He should have seen the boat people as well. He should know what makes people here worry."

Hong Kong officials are moving over 1,500 Vietnamese refugees from temporary accommodation in a drug rehabilitation centre which Diana will visit this week. They had been moved to the centre in August after rioting and cholera swept an outlying island where more than 5,800 were held in squalid conditions.

COLUMN

Fines for dodging school

HUELVA, Spain (R) — Children staying away from school in the southern Spanish town of Almonte will be fined 500 pesetas (\$4) a day, Mayor Rafael Diaz said Monday. Up to 20 per cent of children in the rural community miss school regularly to help their parents on the farm.

Diana outshines Charles

JAKARTA, Indonesia (AP) — Princess Diana proved more popular with reporters than her husband, Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, as the couple concluded their four-day visit to this Asian nation Monday. Charles' visit to two joint-venture British factories Monday went largely ignored by both the Indonesian press and the horde of British reporters that came with the prince from London. But the media was out in full force when the prince joined his photogenic, 28-year-old wife at a park featuring Indonesia in miniature. The future King of England seemed not to mind the publicity given Diana, however, as the British couple were accompanied through the park by Indonesia's Minister of Education Fad Hasan.

Japanese feel life is getting tougher

TOKYO (AP) — Despite Japan's reputation around the world as a country overflowing with money, roughly one in three Japanese says that making a living is getting harder, according to a poll. The results appeared in the 35th "opinion poll on the life of the nation," conducted by the prime minister's office in May. A total of 10,000 men and women across the country were polled, of whom 77.4 per cent responded. The survey revealed that 32.0 per cent of those polled said their lives "had become harder" in the past year, while only 3.3 per cent thought their lives "had become easier." This represented a nearly 9 percentage-point increase in the number of people saying their lives had become harder this year. About 65.5 per cent of those who said their lives "had become harder" said they felt they could "no longer live comfortably." While 63.1 per cent of those polled said they were "satisfied" with their lives, 35.9 per cent were not. Many more women (67.0 per cent) indicated satisfaction than men (58.3 per cent). The survey also showed that the number who said they were "satisfied" has been decreasing since 1986.

Exiled cat returns home

MOSCOW (R) — A Moscow house cat exiled to a provincial Russian town 700 kilometres away for devouring two family canaries turned up a year later at her former home, a Soviet newspaper said Thursday. Komsovmolka Pravda said Murka disappeared two days after being taken by train from Moscow to live with relatives in the industrial city of Voronezh to the south east. It said the female tortoiseshell turned up on Oct. 19 in the stairwell at her old home — a typical Soviet tower block in the capital. Unhurt except for a nick in her ear and the loss of part of her tail, she ate everything placed in front of her and slept for three days. But the daily acknowledged that the journey across swamps, forests and rivers did not leave Murka totally unchanged. "Judging from her rounded frame and carefully measured gait, it looks certain that kittens will soon be making an appearance in the house," it said.

Global weather

(major world cities)

| | MIN. | MAX. |
|--------------|------|------|
| AMSTERDAM | 02 | 04 |
| ATHENS | 12 | 24 |
| BAHRAIN | 22 | 28 |
| BANGKOK | 24 | 32 |
| BUENOS AIRES | 11 | 24 |
| CAIRO | 17 | 28 |
| CHICAGO | 06 | 14 |
| COPENHAGEN | 03 | 10 |
| FRANKFURT | 04 | 10 |
| GENEVA | 04 | 10 |
| HONG KONG | 21 | 28 |
| ISTANBUL | 11 | 18 |
| LONDON | 04 | 12 |
| LOS ANGELES | 15 | 20 |
| MADRID | 04 | 14 |
| MOSCOW | 02 | 04 |
| MONTREAL | 04 | 10 |
| NEW DELHI | 17 | 28 |
| NEW YORK | 08 | 14 |
| PARIS | 08 | 14 |
| ROME | 10 | 16 |
| SYDNEY | 19 | 27 |
| TOKYO | 14 | 23 |
| VIENNA | 08 | 14 |

Contras agree on new date for U.N. talks

TEGUCIGALPA (R) — U.S.-backed Nicaraguan contras agree the green light Sunday for talks with the Sandinista government later this week at U.N. headquarters in New York.

The talks, which have been already postponed once, are scheduled for next Thursday and Friday, the rebels' military spokesman Luis Fley told Reuters.

Following a meeting Sunday of senior contra commanders in Tegucigalpa, the rebels said they had accepted the new dates proposed by an international commission

overseeing the dialogue.

The commission, made up jointly of the United Nations and the Organisation of American States (OAS), had received word that both the contras and the Sandinistas would attend, said Fley, who is also known as Commander "Johnson."

Nicaragua's Catholic Primate Miguel Obando Y Bravo would attend as an observer, Johnson said. It remained unclear whether the Honduran government would bow to a Nicaraguan request that it too attend.

Johnson said the two sides

would attempt to forge an end to this week's resurgence of hostilities in Nicaragua and conditions for the contras to disarm and return home.

According to the contras, about 25 rebel fighters have been killed or wounded since the Sandinistas unleashed a sweeping offensive Wednesday against the rebel forces in northern and central Nicaragua.

Nicaragua President Daniel Ortega offered an estimated 3,500 contra fighters inside Nicaragua a stark choice Sunday:

Accept an amnesty or die.

Ortega said attacks by guerrilla units in Nicaragua were endangering the process leading to elections next Feb. 25, but the rebels deny they have carried out assaults.

Johnson said contra troops in the field would not accept a Sandinista amnesty until it was also offered to thousands of contra supporters in jail in Nicaragua and exiled abroad.

"This (amnesty) offer is the same trick Ortega has been playing for four years," he said.

Faster disarmament depends on U.S. — Akhromeyev

NEW YORK (Agencies) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's top military adviser, Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, says a faster pace for superpower disarmament depends on the United States.

Akhromeyev, in an interview published Sunday in Time magazine, implied Moscow would continue to make concessions but said that the United States must not think it could exploit Soviet domestic difficulties to gain military concessions.

"There is a view that the U.S. hopes to exploit our domestic difficulties and force unilateral concessions from us," said Akhromeyev.

"But if there are such hopes, they are deeply wrong, because where the interests of Soviet security are concerned, no matter how big our internal difficulties might be, we will make no concessions at the expense of our national security."

Akhromeyev said, however, that the Kremlin and its allies could foresee a day when there would be changes in the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

"We and our allies are ready to sit down today and negotiate the simultaneous disbanding at least of the military aspects of the blocs," Akhromeyev told Time.

"That might result in some destabilisation, because the world has been structured on the basis of these two blocs, but we are ready. Your secretary of defence said in Portugal that it shouldn't be done, so it doesn't depend on us."

Asked if the West's cool response to President Mikhail Gorbachev's recent proposal to remove nuclear-armed submarines from the Baltic sea led Moscow to worry about getting too little in return, Akhromeyev told Time:

"Someone had to be the first to start things going. When the U.S. rejected negotiations on naval forces, the Soviet Union made a big concession and said it was willing to wait and hold negotiations on strategic weapons and armed forces in Europe... if you consider this to be a concession, it was, but if it were not for this concession we would still be marching in place."

Citing the Soviet Union's un-

ilateral reduction of its armed forces, Akhromeyev also proposed that the West consider reducing the number of its foreign bases in Europe.

"The system was shaped at the end of the 1940s and 1950s and has its own history, but nowadays there are no grounds to have bases that threaten us. It is time that the U.S. think it over. In a number of countries, troops are deployed because of the results of World War II. We should agree to withdraw them."

"In Europe, that applies not only to the armed forces of the U.S. and the Soviet Union but to all states that have troops on foreign territory. Step by step, all should be withdrawn," said the Soviet military adviser.

Meanwhile Pravda reported Sunday that the Soviet military has been cut 235,000 men and more than 7,000 tanks and 700 airplanes have been withdrawn from Europe under President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's plans to reduce Soviet forces.

About 65,000 officers and more than 20,000 warrant officers were among the almost quarter-

million soldiers mustered out of the military and two internal military districts have been abolished, the Soviet Union's official Communist Party newspaper said.

Soviet forces in Europe have been cut by 7,120 tanks, 2,964 artillery pieces and 735 aircraft, it said.

"The attack capability of Warsaw Pact forces in Central Europe has diminished," Pravda said.

Gorbachev last December announced that the Soviet Union would cut its military forces by 500,000 soldiers in a period of two years, including 240,000 soldiers in the European part of the country and 200,000 in the Far East.

He also has announced plans to cut Soviet forces in Europe to move toward an agreement between the Warsaw Pact and North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) on conventional weapons.

But Western experts say the Soviets and their allies in Eastern Europe still have an overwhelming superiority of many types of weapons in Europe.

Pressure builds up on IRA to halt attacks

DUBLIN (R) — Pressure intensified Monday on both sides of the Irish border for the IRA to halt its guerrilla campaign and come to the conference table.

Irish Prime Minister Charles Haughey and John Hume, leader of Northern Ireland's leading moderate Nationalist Party, both begged Irish Republican Army (IRA) gunmen to lay down their arms after a 20-year conflict that has killed almost 3,000 people.

Their pleas followed controversial comments by Britain's Northern Ireland Minister Peter Brooke who conceded that the IRA may never be militarily defeated and said talks with Sinn

Fein, the IRA's political wing, may be possible after a ceasefire.

"Anybody prepared to act in the constitutional way of politics should be welcome to attend a constitutional conference, particularly if they were prepared to abandon violence," Haughey told reporters Sunday.

"Our position would be that we would first require a cessation of violence," he said.

Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, made an impassioned plea at his party's weekend annual conference for the IRA to halt the killing.

"Either their method has be-

come more sacred than their cause or they don't have the moral courage to stand up in their own ranks and shout stop," he said.

Brooke's ground-breaking comments are the furthest a British minister has publicly gone since the IRA held talks with the London government in the mid-1970s that ended in a brief ceasefire.

Sinn Fein spokesman Danny Morrison told the Irish Times Brooke's comments would be discussed in detail.

"There is a moral obligation on the British government, if they don't believe they can win, to bring the conflict to a speedy

conclusion and save the lives of their own soldiers and other people in the north," he added.

Brooke's remarks provoked fury from the Unionist politicians representing the one-million-strong Protestant majority in Northern Ireland.

Peter Robinson of the Democratic Unionist Party said it was nonsense to suggest Sinn Fein could have a place in the political process. He said a ceasefire only meant the IRA would be "putting the guns under the table to use as a threat."

"There is no place for them in the political process because they have excluded themselves," he added.

Gandhi releases party election manifesto

NEW DELHI (AP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi Monday released the election manifesto of his Congress Party, promising stability and greater power to the people if re-elected.

"A vote for the opposition is a vote for instability," said the 60-page document, issued 16 days before the country begins electing members to the decision-making Lower House of Parliament. "A vote for the Congress is a vote of confidence in India."

The release of the manifesto traditionally kicks off the campaign, but Gandhi began addressing election meetings last week. He seemed confident of victory at Monday's ceremony.

"We will win plenty of seats," he told reporters before leaving on a campaign trip to his Amethi constituency in northern Uttar Pradesh state. He is being challenged by Raj Mohan Gandhi, the grandson of Mohandas K.

Gandhi, the Mahatma or "great soul" of India's independence struggle.

Asked what he would do if the Congress Party was defeated, he said: "That situation will not arise."

This month's elections, scheduled for Nov. 22, 24 and 26, come almost five years after Gandhi's party won 415 of the 542 elected seats in the Lok Sabha, literally "House of the People," the highest number in the electoral history of the world's largest democracy.

But Gandhi's government has been battered by persistent charges of corruption, and a newly energised opposition has mounted a serious challenge.

The usually fractious opposition parties have wide ideological differences but have agreed to put up joint candidates against the Congress Party in at least 412 seats. Political analysts say the

division of opposition ballots in previous polls contributed to Congress Party candidates' winning, despite getting less than half the votes cast.

The challenge to Gandhi is led by former Defence Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh, whose Janata Dal, or People's Party, has been at the forefront of opposition unity and has campaigned on a plank of removing corruption in government.

Singh has also charged that kickbacks were paid to government and Congress Party officials in at least two arms deals. But there has been no clinching evidence, and Gandhi has denied the charges.

"We have tackled corruption," Gandhi said Monday. "But our first priority is the unity and integrity of the country."

The manifesto also promised to push through two legislative bills designed to give more financial

and administrative powers to village councils. The bills were brought before parliament last month, but failed in the Rajya Sabha, the Upper House, because the Congress Party could not muster the two-thirds majority required to amend the constitution.

"I hope the opposition will see the wisdom of accepting these bills after we win the election," Gandhi said.

The manifesto did not depart from the Congress Party's stated principles of secularism, socialism and non-alignment in foreign policy.

"We don't compromise in any way with secularism," Gandhi said. "We don't count seats when it comes to principles."

The manifesto also promised anti-poverty measures would be increased, including a special programme to aid women.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

NATO goes to war without the noise

BRUSSELS (R) — NATO began a major military exercise Monday, replacing marching boots and the clatter of tank tracks in Europe with sleek, silent computers for the first time. A spokesman at the military alliance headquarters said top commanders would use some of the world's most sophisticated computer software to simulate crisis and combat from Norway to the Mediterranean. Computers have been used before in NATO exercises but this is the first time all the alliance's European Command Centres have been involved in a pure computer exercise. "Exercise Ace 89" is due to last 11 days. "It won't be like the kids' games, they won't be shooting at tanks or seeing aeroplanes explode," said the spokesman at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE), near the Belgian town of Mons. Instead, some 3,000 NATO commanders and their staff will have to make decisions based on computer data and analyses. "It will test senior commanders and NATO's communication systems," the spokesman said.

Planist Vladimir Horowitz dies

NEW YORK (R) — Pianist Vladimir Horowitz, a giant of 20th century music, died at the age of 85 Sunday, leaving uncompleted his last work — a recording of works by Haydn, Mozart and Liszt. "Horowitz was the towering pianist of the 20th century," said his biographer, Glenn Feldman. "No one could match him in terms of his physical power and the magic he emanated on stage. He was the great romanticist... he never went through any melodramatics on the stage. In terms of motion, he was the picture of economy. His fingers and body hardly moved."

French teachers threaten walkout

PARIS (R) — A group of French teachers threatened to walk out Monday if they are forced to take in girls wearing Muslim headscarves. A bitter public row over the right to wear Islamic dress at school has been raging in France for nearly a month. Staff at the Creil Secondary School north of Paris returned from a 10-day holiday break refusing to bow to a government decision that they should take in three schoolgirls who were suspended in September for wearing Muslim headscarves. Headmaster Ernest Chénier said on French radio that if the teenagers, all of North African origin, refused to sit in class berefted the teachers would leave the classroom. The decision followed a vote by the school staff, he said. The row, which has been dominating French news headlines, has divided the country's three million Muslims and has embroiled politicians and feminists.

Thatcher accused of lying

LONDON (R) — A British newspaper accused Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Monday of lying about the resignation of her Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson and said her reputation has suffered a mortal blow. The Independent said in a front-page editorial commenting on a television interview with Lawson Sunday: "Margaret Thatcher built her political career on her reputation for honesty. Yesterday she was shown to have lied. As a result, her reputation has suffered a mortal blow. She lied on television about Nigel Lawson's resignation because the truth was too embarrassing." Thatcher, facing the worst crisis of her decade in power, said on the same television programme a week earlier that she did not know whether Lawson would have stayed on if she had sacked her chief economic adviser Sir Alan Walters. But Lawson, who considered Walters was undermining his position, said Sunday he had made it perfectly clear to Thatcher that he wanted Walters' resignation.

Aquino arrives in Toronto

TORONTO (AP) — Thousands of people waving yellow flags welcomed Philippine President Corason Aquino to a downtown Roman Catholic Church Sunday where she attended mass on the second day of her visit to Canada. Chanting "Cory, Cory, Cory" the crowd of 2,000 caught just a glimpse of Aquino as she turned, waved and entered St. Michael's Cathedral, which was crammed with about 1,000 worshippers. Aquino, 56, arrived in Toronto from Vancouver, where her four-day visit to Canada began Saturday. She was met on a windy slab of tarmac between aircraft hangars at Pearson International Airport by federal, provincial and municipal government officials.